



## Greek Parliament Votes To Ban Use of Torture And Punish Offenders

**ATHENS** — The Greek parliament, many of whose members suffered brutality under the country's former military dictatorship, unanimously passed a law Tuesday outlawing torture and setting jail terms for offenders.

Government officials said the law, under which torturers can go to prison for life if the victim dies, made Greece the first country to

include a specific ban on torture in its penal code.

In a rare show of unity by the 300-member body, the ruling Socialists, opposition conservatives of the New Democracy Party and pro-Moscow Communists joined in backing the bill.

"I hope this law will never have to be applied," said Fivos Koutsikas, a deputy who is parliamentary speaker for the government. He listed 19 leading supporters of the Socialist Party who were tortured under the 1967-1974 rightist junta. Lady Amalia Fleming, widow of Sir Alexander Fleming of Britain, the discoverer of penicillin, was among the Socialists who spoke for the bill. Lady Amalia had been deprived of her Greek citizenship by the military regime.

Apart from physical torture during investigations by any arm of the state, the law bans "affronts to dignity" such as keeping prisoners naked in isolation for long periods.

Officials who order torture are regarded under the new law to be as guilty as those who practice it. But torturers will not be excused because they were following orders, it states.

Although the law was passed unanimously, a dispute broke out when a New Democracy Party deputy, Nikos Katsaros, cited a report by Amnesty International saying physical and psychological torture was practiced all over the world, including in the Soviet bloc.

Constantine Vassalos, a Communist, retorted that the London-based human rights body was "an organ in the hands of imperialists whose only purpose is the defamation of socialist governments."

Later this month, a United Nations committee on human rights is due to discuss a Greek proposal for a world convention on torture, Justice Minister George Mangakis told parliament.

## UN Resolution Declares Peace A Human Right

The Associated Press

**UNITED NATIONS**, New York — The UN General Assembly has given overwhelming approval to a Soviet-backed resolution declaring peace to be a "sacred right" of mankind.

The vote, taken Monday, was 92-0, with 34 abstentions, including the United States and its allies, with the exception of Greece.

The resolution was proposed by Mongolia and backed by Bulgaria, Cuba, Equatorial Guinea, East Germany, Laos, Libya and Nicaragua. The Soviet Union and other Warsaw Pact nations spoke in support of the text.

It says: "Life without war serves as the primary international prerequisite for the material well-being, development and progress of countries, and for the full implementation of the rights and fundamental human freedoms proclaimed by the United Nations."

The resolution further states that people have a sacred right to peace and demands that the policies of states be directed toward the elimination of the threat of war, particularly nuclear war.

Joel Blocker, a spokesman for the U.S. mission, called it "a largely rhetorical exercise" that "has no teeth."



General Fidel V. Ramos at his press conference Tuesday.

## Ramos Calls Communists Major Philippine Threat

By Abby Tan

Washington Post Service

**MANILA** — Lieutenant General Fidel V. Ramos, the Philippines' acting military chief of staff, said Tuesday that the growing Communist insurgency poses the greatest threat to national security in the nation.

General Ramos, who took over as military chief three weeks ago after General Fabian C. Ver was indicted with 25 other soldiers in the murder of the opposition leader Benigno S. Aquino Jr., also cited the scaled-down Muslim secession movement, the private armies of powerful individuals and crime syndicates as serious security problems.

In his first press conference since becoming acting chief of staff, General Ramos said that his immediate task was to reduce military casualties in the escalating war with the insurgents. He said that 765 troops have been killed in encounters with the Communist New People's Army and with Muslim rebels from January to September, an increase of 20 percent for the same period last year.

General Ramos also said that military investigators suspect "a pattern of arson" in three recent tourist hotel fires that killed 40 people. The Associated Press reported.

He said that three suspects — still at large — have been identified, and that investigators were trying to determine if they were

working together or alone. The investigation, he said, was being "pursued very intensively" but declined to elaborate further.

The increasing Communist threat in the Philippines was the subject of a recent study by U.S. congressional researchers, who reported that military abuses, economic hardships and the loss of government credibility were the principal reasons for the Communist "widening sphere of influence in the countryside."

General Ramos, 56, was pressed to be specific on plans to counter the growth of the insurgents, whose strength he estimated at 10,000 to 12,000 guerrillas, two-thirds of whom are armed. "I don't say I have all the answers to this problem," he said.

**Marcos Plays Down Threat**

President Ferdinand E. Marcos told a U.S. senator on Wednesday that many Filipino Communists do not understand their own ideology and that their movement poses no threat to his government. The Associated Press reported from Manila.

Mr. Marcos met for 90 minutes with Senator Christopher J. Dodd, a Democrat from Connecticut and a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

A government statement said that Mr. Marcos acknowledged the growing strength of the New People's Army in some parts of the country but said his armed forces were in control of the situation.

## EC Council, Parliament Split on Cuts In Spending

Reuters

**STRASBOURG, France** — The European Parliament headed Tuesday for a conflict with national governments over proposed new curbs on European Community spending.

The Parliament's budget committee released a report showing major policy differences with the Council of Ministers over how to ensure tighter budgetary discipline in the near-bankrupt community.

The ministers agreed Monday to restrict the growth of agricultural spending and give finance ministers a bigger say in deciding cash limits. They also worked out measures to stop what some governments see as attempts by the Parliament to exceed its budgetary authority.

The report by a former president of the Parliament, Piet Dankert, a Dutch Socialist, and endorsed by the budget committee, said any move by the ministers to dictate to the assembly would be opposed.

It said decisions at the beginning of each year on the overall size of the budget must be made jointly by Parliament and the governments of the 10 member states.

The Dankert report, which is to be debated by Parliament on Thursday, also seeks to abolish a form of classification of community expenditure that effectively gives ministers final approval on the crucial Common Agricultural Policy.

The directly elected assembly's few powers mainly concern budgetary matters. Parliamentarians fear



Piet Dankert

that guidelines agreed by the ministers Monday could further restrict these powers.

On Tuesday, Parliament continued debate on the draft 1985 budget. It is to vote on it Wednesday.

**No Progress in Entry Talks**

EC foreign ministers did not report any significant progress Tuesday in daylong talks aimed at bringing Spain and Portugal into the trading bloc. The Associated Press reported from Brussels.

The ministers agreed, however, that an unspecified group of "high-level" EC political officials would meet next week to try to get the talks moving. Spain and Portugal are scheduled to join the EC on Jan. 1, 1986, but there is doubt that agreement can be reached by then.

Separately, the EC farm ministers failed to agree on how to limit wheat production once Spain and Portugal become members. They passed on the problem to the foreign ministers.

## Poland Warns Rights Units

(Continued from Page 1)

ly news conference, said the results of the autopsy on the 37-year-old priest could not be made public because medical experts had not yet established whether he was alive when he was thrown — a bound and possibly gagged — into a reservoir.

Expressing outrage at the priest's death, groups of prominent intellectuals and former Solidarity activists in Warsaw, Krakow and Wrocław formed human committees to monitor police actions.

The formation of the committees marks the first attempt by the political opposition to undertake open opposition activities since the imposition of martial law at the end of 1981 that crushed the Solidarity free trade union movement. Martial law was lifted in July 1983, but

many of its restrictions remain in effect.

During the briefing, Mr. Urban also accused France of not wanting to "resume serious relations" and said that Polish authorities were considering dropping French-language courses in schools.

"Instead of a dialogue with Poland the French government is carrying out political monologues about Poland," Mr. Urban said.

On Nov. 7, Claude Cheysson, the French foreign relations minister, said the murder of Father Popieluszko should not be allowed to affect French-Polish relations but that there would be no high-level French political contacts with Warsaw because of the "excessive authoritarianism" of the Polish government.

## Cuts in Spending Needed

(Continued from Page 1)

5-percent annual growth rate would leave a deficit of more than \$150 billion by 1989. Growth of 3 or 4 percent, which most economists consider more realistic, would produce a 1989 deficit of \$250 billion, close to the \$263 billion figure projected by the nonpartisan Congressional Budget Office.

He said there was little room for reductions in spending for the military and the poor to produce budget savings of more than a few tens of billions of dollars. "Deficit reduction," he said, "now requires facing up to the so-called entitlement programs of the middle class that have been basically excluded from past spending cuts."

Mr. Feldstein also said reducing the deficits would require reductions in Social Security benefits and increases in taxes.

In July, Mr. Feldstein returned to the economics faculty at Harvard and his position as president of the National Bureau of Economic Research.

## China Reports Free Election Of Party Aide

The Associated Press

**BEIJING** — Secret ballots have been used to elect a Chinese Communist Party provincial boss, the party newspaper Renmin Ribao (People's Daily) reported Tuesday.

The newspaper said that 300 county and provincial officials in the north-central province of Shaanxi gathered recently to nominate and "democratically elect" a provincial party secretary.

"The democratic nomination of the provincial party committee secretary is a successful experiment among senior cadres in the party's reform of the cadre system," the paper reported.

## U.S. Stroke Deaths Decline

Washington Post Service

**MIAMI BEACH** — The mortality rate of stroke, the third-largest cause of death in the United States, has dropped 45 percent in 16 years, largely due to improved detection and treatment of high blood pressure.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### OAU Is Told Africa's Future Is Grim

**ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia (AP)** — The head of the Organization of African Unity said Tuesday that Africa faced an "unparalleled socio-economic decline" that was a product of drought, food shortages, declining production and mounting debt.

The OAU summit resumed Tuesday without Morocco, which withdrew from the organization Monday to protest the seating of the representatives of the Western Sahara independence movement, Morocco has been fighting a guerrilla war against insurgents of the Polisario Front seeking independence for the Western Sahara. Except for Zaire, which temporarily suspended its membership in support of Morocco, the other delegations refused to join a boycott.

Peter Onu, the OAU's secretary-general, told delegates to the 20th summit of the OAU that "a very grim situation faces the OAU, a situation that requires some form of radical solutions by our member states."

"An overview of our economic situation during the past year," he said, "reaffirms the need of our countries to restructure our economies to ensure that they develop a self-sustaining growth process."

### Baby Fae Is Put Back on Respirator

**LOMA LINDA, California (UPI)** — Baby Fae, the infant struggling to survive with a baboon heart, was placed back on a respirator Tuesday and given additional medication to suppress her body's effort to reject the animal organ.

"Baby Fae is continuing to experience the initial graft rejection episode," Joyce McClintock, a spokeswoman for the Loma Linda University Medical Center, said. "This has resulted in somewhat diminished heart function." Doctors reported Sunday that Baby Fae had undergone a moderate "rejection episode" late last week, which, they said, had been controlled by medication.

Doctors have said since the transplant operation on Oct. 26, when Baby Fae received the heart of a baboon, they expected that the baby's natural immune system would try to reject the heart several times, a normal expectation even in human-to-human transplants.

### Le Monde May Name Operations Chief

**PARIS (AP)** — A group of shareholders of Le Monde has proposed naming a regional publisher as director of operations to lead the evening newspaper out of the worst crisis it has faced in its 40-year history, a member of the group said Tuesday.

The shareholder, who requested anonymity, said the group decided on the move Monday night in response to what some members of the paper's staff saw as a threat by management to file for bankruptcy if unions did not accept deep wage cuts. Like other French national newspapers, Le Monde has been hit with a combined loss of advertising revenue and a drop in circulation.

The administrative position of director of operations would be re-established and given to Bernard Roux, 49, publisher of Courrier Picard, in Amiens, in northern France. He would work with the publisher and editor, André Laurens. Mr. Roux took over Courrier Picard in 1978 and redesigned it, using more graphics and increasing appeal to younger readers.

### Astronauts to Try New Recovery Plan

**CAPE CANAVERAL, Florida (AP)** — Managers of the space shuttle Discovery agreed Tuesday with a recommendation by the ship's spacewalkers that they attempt a new, untethered recovery plan when they go after a second stranded satellite on Wednesday.

Under the plan, an astronaut, Dale Gardner, is to jet over to the Westar 6 satellite, capturing it with a pole-like device, then guide it to another astronaut, Joe Allen, who will be on a work station fixed to the end of the shuttle's robot arm. With Mr. Allen grasping the 21-foot-tall (6.3-meter) satellite firmly by an antenna and a crossbar, Mr. Gardner is to attach a docking collar on the base of the craft so that it can be berthed manually in the cargo bay.

### Yugoslav Student Denies Conspiracy

**BELGRADE (Reuters)** — Gordan Jovanovic, a philosophy student on trial here, told a court Tuesday that conspiracy charges against him and five other intellectuals were "groundless."

Mr. Jovanovic, 23, the fourth of the six defendants to reply in court to the indictment, said friends had met several times at his apartment for informal discussions on a variety of topics but there was nothing illegal about the gatherings or anything that threatened the state.

The charges "are groundless," Mr. Jovanovic, the youngest of the defendants, said. The six are accused of conspiring in private meetings from 1977 to undermine Yugoslavia's Communist political system. The charge carries a jail sentence of five to 15 years.

### 880 U.K. Miners Return to Work

**LONDON (AP)** — Striking miners battled police Tuesday, but failed to stop nearly 900 miners from going back to work. At least 40 policemen were injured in the clashes.

The back-to-work campaign gathered momentum with promises by the National Coal Board of a £1,400 (\$1,764) package of pre-Christmas bonuses and wages and with the repeated breakdown of negotiations. Coal board officials said two more mines began producing coal for the first time since the strike was called March 12, bringing to five the number back in production since Monday. They also said the 880 men who quit the strike Tuesday raised the number of miners who have returned to work in the last nine days to more than 5,000.

Police reported at least 30 pickets were arrested as officers fought with militants who set fire to barricades and put up sidestreet ambushes in mining villages around Yorkshire, the heartland of the strike.

### For the Record

**Jake Butcher**, a financier who once headed a \$1.5-billion chain of banks, was indicted Tuesday on charges of conspiracy and bank fraud in the failure of his United American banks in two Tennessee cities. (AP)

The Pinochet government on Tuesday sent 103 more people to internal exile to northern Chile. The exiles were among the group of people arrested during a military sweep Saturday in southern Santiago. (UPI)

A fifth person in the Oct. 12 bombing of the Grand Hotel at Brighton, aimed by the Irish Republican Army at Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and her cabinet, died Tuesday. The victim, Muriel MacLean, was the wife of the president of the Scottish Conservative Association. (AP)

Bishop Desmond Tutu, this year's Nobel Peace Prize winner, was appointed Tuesday the first black Anglican bishop of Johannesburg, a South African church official said. (Reuters)

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# Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## Reagan and the Russians

The word is that President Reagan is being presented an options paper by Secretary of State George Shultz and National Security Adviser Robert McFarlane. It is described as giving the president an orderly basis on which to choose what to emphasize in foreign policy in his second term. The effort is commendable. Events have moved on, and the president cannot just say more of the same. He surely learned the first time around that it is not enough simply to declare good intentions in a dozen policy areas. Choices must be made of where to invest presidential time, energy and commitment. Nuclear nonproliferation, which is one of the second-term options, is a characteristic area, and a vital one, where in the absence of a firm presidential interest matters drift — toward proliferation.

At the same time, Mr. Reagan needs to do more than select large-bore policy options from a paper. On the central issue of foreign policy, Soviet-American relations, he needs to fit means to ends: to decide what particular steps to take and, specifically, to decide who among his lieutenants is to be in charge. Because the plain truth is that Mr. Reagan is currently presiding over an administration immobilized by its internal tensions on all ques-

tions of consequence having to do with the Soviet-American strategic balance. There is talk in some parts of the administration of naming a "czar" for arms control, presumably meaning someone with the authority to cut through departmental and bureaucratic conflicts and make things happen. Mr. Reagan says he contemplates appointment of an arms control "envoy." The secretary of state argues that arms control must be managed "in one place" — the State Department. All this makes plain that a lot of people, including the president, feel a need for some new arrangement to manage the conflicts on this question in his administration. Its leading figures could agree on a first-term arms buildup but are far from agreement on whether and how to convert rearmament into a more stable disposition between the two great powers.

The urgent question, however, is not organizational but substantive. What does Ronald Reagan want from the Russians, and with the Russians, in his second term? When he addresses that fundamental question, and only then, it will be easy enough to draw the organizational charts and fill in the boxes. What is hard is deciding to do it.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Who Controls the CIA?

"Neutralizing," it develops, means not murder but only removal from office, and "removal" from the CIA of those who counsel murder in Nicaragua means only a reprimand. In plain English, the administration's creative semantics means stonewalling, to impede a vital inquiry into the means, ends and accountability of the Central Intelligence Agency.

Three important questions were raised by the insurgents' manual that came to light a month ago. How could the CIA let its agents adapt a revolutionary tract that violated the president's directive against political assassination? How could it justify an insurgency when the president had vowed that he did not intend to overthrow the Sandinist government? How reliable are the controls over the CIA?

On every count the response has been disturbing. The agency was left to examine itself. Summarizing its findings, the White House now insists that the manual, although ambiguous here and there, had no gloriously worrisome poses. "No matter what gloss is put on words like 'neutralize,' the primer's unmistakable purpose was to promote the destruction of Nicaragua's leftist regime. Whoever wrote it, and whoever approved it, betrayed the president's word and disobeyed Congress."

In December 1982 Congress condemned the use of "military equipment, military training or advice, or other support for military activities . . . for the purpose of overthrowing the government of Nicaragua." That resolution led to an appropriations amendment clearly confining aid to Nicaraguan rebels to the objective of interdicting the smuggling of arms from Nicaragua to leftists elsewhere.

At the time, Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan of New York, the vice chairman of the CIA oversight committee, voiced fears that the agency was violating both U.S. and international law. His fears were amply borne out last spring when the CIA sponsored the mining of Nicaraguan ports. In that turned Congress toward the cutoff of all aid to the "contras" last month. The offending manual, then, was distributed last December in defiance of these bipartisan restrictions. It advises rebels to kidnap, blackmail, recruit criminals and selectively "neutralize" Nicaraguan officials. It cannot be forgiven because the worst pages were ripped out or, as President Reagan says, because "neutralizing" means, "You just say to the fellow who's sitting there in the office, 'You're not in the office anymore.'"

When the manual surfaced in mid-campaign, the White House promised a detailed inquiry by the CIA's inspector general and said that those responsible would be removed. That inquiry now blames "lapses in judgment" requiring some disciplining of five or six second-echelon officials, but no dismissals. In Senator Moynihan's terse judgment, a few sergeants' last weekend privileges for a month. All this puts a new burden on Congress. The whole affair speaks volumes about the administration's disdain for law and even for its own avowed policies. In another time, these became impeachable offenses. For Mr. Reagan to dismiss the controversy about the manual as much ado about nothing jeopardizes respect and bipartisan support for whatever he aims to accomplish in Central America.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Other Opinion

### A Palestinian Cue to Reagan?

The election of an American president invariably brings forth from the Middle East expressions of hope and warnings of impending doom. Last week was no exception. More worryingly, it also brought again to the surface some of the discredited myths which for too long have surrounded the Arab-Israeli conflict. The greatest of these, perpetuated principally by Arab countries, is that a new or re-elected U.S. president will support Israel over the desire or capacity to impose on Israel what they consider to be a just resolution of the Palestinian issue. It has been assumed that this conversion will occur because of the inherent justice of the Arab cause, not because the Arab countries have adopted policies which make an American change of heart more likely.

President Reagan should by now have disabused the Arab countries of that notion. During his first four years Israel has been brought into closer alliance with the United States, occupied another slice of Arab territory in Lebanon and established itself yet more emphatically on the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, the home of 1.2 million Palestinians.

The Arab countries have contributed to this disaster by their failure to grasp the opportunities which tend to present themselves in the Middle East in the wake of climatic events. The Israeli invasion of southern Lebanon provided just such a moment by provoking President Reagan into launching his Sept. 1, 1982, peace proposals. Although rejected out of hand by Israel, the proposals did offer a chance for peace which Arab nations do not explore a process which Washington believed could eventually have led to a substantial Israeli withdrawal from the West Bank and Gaza. King Hussein was only frustrated in his wish to test the sincerity of the American offer by the refusal of Yasser Arafat to risk a definitive split in the ranks of the PLO.

That split will be confirmed if Mr. Arafat goes ahead with a meeting of the Palestine National Council in the face of bitter opposition from Syria. The importance of the meeting is that it could open the way to productive cooperation between the moderate wing of the PLO, Jordan and Egypt. If they were jointly to express a conditional willingness to involve themselves in a relaunched Reagan plan, it could provide the signal for the United States to be tempted back into the area. Israel, under its new government, also wants the Americans to become more involved.

—The Financial Times (London).

**Rajiv Gandhi: A Good Start**

The impression of indecision that Rajiv Gandhi gave in the first hours after the assassination of Indira Gandhi has been dispelled quickly. Dismissal of high officials in the security services, prosecution of Congress-I activists accused of abetting Hindu assassinations in the recent massacres of Sikhs and compensation arrangements for the victims' families have gone down well, even if this is not enough to restore harmony between the two communities. By promptly occupying the great void left by the death of a leader perceived by many Indians as a "mother" and symbol of hope, Rajiv Gandhi has shown calmly and with dignity that the succession could be assumed.

—Le Monde (Paris).

## FROM OUR NOV. 14 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

**1909: Tourists Are Misers in Church**  
BERLIN — Rich Americans and English, who form a large percentage of the foreign visitors to Berlin, have given the Rev. J.H. Fry, chaplain of St. George's Church, Montbijoupark, considerable cause for complaint. They are far too niggardly in contributing to the collections at the English Church. "They live in Berlin," he said in his [Nov. 7] sermon, "in the most expensive hotels, and they put bronze and nickel coins in the collection bag which they would be ashamed to offer a waiter." The "Berlin and Dresden Daily Record" publishes a letter calling it a scandal that well-to-do tourists throw away money on deer food, costly wines, automobiles, boxes at the Opera and other luxuries of modern Berlin, but are most economical in St. George's Church.

**1934: Did the New Deal Win Heavily?**  
PARIS — According to Henry P. Fletcher, chairman of the Republican National Committee, the vote for the New Deal in the election of Democratic Representatives, Senators and Governors at the elections November 6 was approximately 15,000,000, while the vote against the Administration, registered through the election of Republican candidates, was 13,000,000. If these figures conform to the official count then the victory gained by the Administration in winning two-thirds control of both Houses is not an overwhelming approval of the President's recovery and relief policies. It is far from the clear-cut mandate the Democrats claim. Last week's vote shows that the Republican Party is far from dead, as Democrats would have the country believe.



## Personnel for Four More Years of Foreign Policy

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — Now foreign leaders are asking where President Reagan wants to take U.S. policy in four more years. There have been important changes in the world since he first moved into the White House. They bring new opportunities for U.S. initiative, new problems and new approaches to old problems. The period between election and the inauguration should be a time for reviewing what the old assumptions produced and trying to learn some lessons for the future, not just plunging on in the euphoria of landslide.

The first clues should come with Mr. Reagan's decisions on cabinet and sub-cabinet appointments. The most troublesome problems in foreign policy during the first term came from the failure to establish disciplined teamwork and from the unending internal tug-of-war that resulted.

Strobe Talbott's revealing book, "Deadly Gambits," on the failed U.S.-Soviet missile negotiations recounts in great detail how the infighting continued even after presidential directives were issued, because they tended to leave vital questions open for interpretation. The book documents a distressing story of non-decision-making, almost but not really echoing the judgment of the cartoon character Pogo that "We have met the enemy, and it is us." But Mr. Talbott's book is also encouraging, because it makes some conclusions possible about how American leadership can understand and improve its capacity for effective negotiation. It is recommended reading for Mr. Reagan.

The Russian officials will surely have read the book and it should make them wonder about their

handling of intricate diplomacy. But it will not give them an advantage. Rather, they are at a disadvantage because their lack of free comment deprives them of such a rigorous, objective study of their own procedures and mistakes.

The key antagonists in the U.S. arms control issue were two assistant secretaries, Richard Burt at State and Richard Perle at Defense. Their bureaucratic feud reflected, and was made possible by, an underlying conflict over the very notion of arms control. It was never settled. As Mr. Talbott comments at one point, "There was no policy."

Whatever Mr. Reagan's personal inclination now — whether for a peacemaker's role in history or for a Gaullist-like legacy of national intransigence — in order to achieve it he needs a team that can agree on a priority and an approach set clearly in his mind, not a Mutt and Jeff act. The visible strains between the Pentagon and State have been much more complicated than rivalry on two sides of the Potomac and they have covered more than the arms control issue. It is hard to see how the current cast of players, with shifting alliances to the Joint Chiefs, the arms control agency, the CIA and even Treasury and Commerce on related questions, can ever be brought together in a coherent American purpose.

Nicaragua is another example of befuddlement in the corridors of power. It now appears that the crisis that loomed surprisingly quickly after the

election was an attempt to warn Moscow and scare the Sandinists, not a preparation to invade. But to what desired effect? To undermine the Managua government, which has rallied its people, or to push it toward an agreement that Washington now dislikes? Here again there are personal quarrels among senior officials scudding on opposite tasks. If there is a policy it is to accommodate their contradictions, which may calm Washington but does nothing for Central America.

The Middle East, southern Asia, southern Africa and South America remain troubled areas where events have moved a substantial way since Mr. Reagan entered the White House. All four regions merit another hard look.

And the North-South relation has shifted ground, moving from abrasive ideological showdowns to growing understanding of the need for concrete development programs, especially to produce food. This change offers an important area for newly active U.S. policy.

The people who form and implement it make a big difference. Senator Jesse Helms — re-elected with the undiplomatic endorsement of 22 U.S. ambassadors, while others discreetly refused — had a heavy-handed role in vetting Mr. Reagan's first foreign policy team. The president has had time to see who makes the machinery purr, who clogs it and who provokes policy stalemate.

His aims in a second term will begin to show whether his choices now are for records of competence and results or for ideology and skulduggery.

The New York Times.

## Recalling Indira Gandhi: Whispers to Kyatsandra

By Nazeer Ahmed

LOS ANGELES — It was a cool evening in early 1978. The sky was clear and a gentle breeze blew in from the Western Ghats. It was the best time of the year to be in my hometown of Tumkur on the Deccan plateau, 40 miles west of Bangalore in the state of Karnataka.

It also was an unusual time in an unusual political year in India. The Congress Party, which had ruled the state since 1947, had just split into two, one side supporting Indira Gandhi and the other opposing her. She had lost the previous elections and was out of power. The ruling Janata Party was doing everything it could to end her career.

In the legislative district of Tumkur, the situation was also rough. The previous Legislative Assembly, and most of the local political bosses, had left Congress and joined the opposition. Janata was mounting a strong campaign. I was the Congress-I candidate for the assembly against 11 other candidates.

It was an unusual day in Tumkur because Indira Gandhi was to campaign in that district. The dusty cart roads linking the villages were lined with people expecting her darshan. There were farmers, their dhonis soiled from the day's work in the fields; old women, their furrowed faces as apologetic as Indian children waiting on the dirt roads.

Mrs. Gandhi was understandably popular in these villages. She had abolished absentee land ownership and distributed land to those who cultivated it. She had instituted a pension plan for the aged. She had given the poor a stake in the process by forging an electoral alliance of farmers, untouchables, shepherds, tobacco workers and Muslims — the people living the streets to catch a glimpse of their benefactor.

She was to cover more than 100 miles by car that day, an astronomical distance considering that it meant campaigning in about as many remote villages. At each she would stop, wade through the waiting throngs, mount a dais, speak in the local language, she could not understand. "What is the matter?" she asked. A villager translated for her: "These people are from Kyatsandra, seven miles from here behind the hills. Several thousand are waiting in that village for your darshan."

Kyatsandra was not on the itinerary, but to Mrs. Gandhi it did not matter. She invited one of the villagers into her car, and told the driver to make a detour to Kyatsandra. As her car lurched off on the bumpy road a few of us followed in a jeep. It was 2 a.m. when she mounted the dais in Kyatsandra and tried to speak, but her voice was

gone. She asked her translator to step in. Wiping her watering eyes, she whispered as her words were translated into Kannada. The villagers applauded; many wept.

That was Indira Gandhi, a leader of the masses. There was a synergy between her and the people. She gave them all she had, and they showered their adulation on her.

I met Mrs. Gandhi two more times that year — once when she was campaigning for Parliament and again when she revisited Tumkur. There a throng of 20,000 people surged toward her podium to get close to her. The podium shook; the atmosphere was tense. The police advised her to cut her speech short and leave. Undaunted, she completed her speech, and even as the podium shook under her feet she graciously turned to my American wife and acknowledged her greeting.

Others may have known Indira Gandhi as a world leader, a ruthless tactician, a cool, shy lady. But standing with the masses she was one of them — breathing the same dust, giving of herself to them even as they sustained her in her trials.

The writer was a member of the Karnataka Legislative Assembly in 1978 and 1979 and now lives in Los Angeles. He contributed this comment to the Los Angeles Times.

## The Help for America's Poor Hasn't Been Enough

By Robert C. Kaiser

This is the second of two articles.

WASHINGTON — Most Americans can believe they have done their bit for society's losers, who no longer need help. This is certainly understandable. During the last generation extraordinary efforts were made to create opportunities and a new safety net for the poor, and particularly blacks, but it is hard to claim that those efforts were successful.

Despite billions of dollars spent and sweeping new laws and Supreme Court decisions creating new opportunities, the number of society's losers has declined by only about a fourth in the last quarter century and has risen in the last decade. Poverty was nearly halved between 1960 and 1973; it held steady until 1979 and has risen sharply since — whether or not the value of "noncash benefits" to the poor is considered. America has failed to break the culture of poverty, and for some parts of the population, notably for many blacks, conditions have become worse.

This is a shocking record. A decade ago many specialists were convinced that they would see the poverty rate fall to 5 or 6 percent by the mid-1980s. Apparently, no one predicted the dramatic movement in the opposite direction. Now we seem to have lost control of the problem. Speaking of the recovery, in recent congressional testimony, economist Peter Gottschalk of the Brookings Institution said, "There was a rise in poverty, but it did not lift all boats equally." He attributed this to two factors. First, the poor suffered disproportionately during the 1981-82 recession, and benefited much less than richer Americans from the subsequent recovery. The movements of

the national economy do not affect all groups proportionally. Second, demographic changes, particularly the increase in the number of households headed by women, have increased poverty regardless of the economy's performance. (Nearly half the officially poor Americans live in families headed by women; 35.7 percent of all families headed by women live in poverty.)

Mr. Gottschalk predicts that the poverty rate will fall by perhaps one percentage point when the 1984 figures are released, and maybe half a point more if there are two more years of economic growth. So a four-year Reagan boom will only bring the poverty rate back to its 1980 level. This suggests an indefinite prolongation of economic hardship for more than 30 million American citizens. The suffering of a substantial minority of Americans remains a permanent, if generally unmentioned, feature of the American dream.

Some conservatives have acknowledged the need to reach out to the poor and the blacks to validate the conservative vision of a better America for all its citizens. Representative Jack Kemp, the New York Republican, has said often that conservatives will not be able to claim success until their policies benefit the poor as well as the better-off. And Adam Meyerson, editor of the Heritage Foundation's Policy Review, wrote recently: "There is a river, a wide Mississippi, that separates the majority of black Americans from the conservative po-

problem. Bleeding hearts have gone out of style. Who said life was fair?

A national preoccupation with money and wealth is as old as the republic. Social critics may denounce present greed and selfishness, yet in truth history is full of both. But there is more than that in the past. In his great acceptance speech at the 1952 Democratic convention, Adlai Stevenson listed "materialism" among the country's ills. That, and not the Jerry Falwell version, is the Christian strain that is strongest in American history. We may be greedy and selfish, but periodically we deal nobly and generously with our less fortunate countrymen. You have to wonder when that spirit will return. Just now it seems overdue.

The Washington Post.

### Not a Mandate for War

In response to the editorial "In Nicaragua, Nobody Won" (Nov. 8):

After his re-election President Reagan declared that he regarded his victory as a mandate for his policies. Now he is leading the United States into an adventure in Nicaragua. Does acquisition of helicopters or fighter planes constitute a regional security threat sufficient to justify U.S. armed intervention? Is not the persistent and growing hostility of the United States a sufficient security threat to Nicaragua to justify acquiring arms for defense? Have we forgotten so soon that we mined Nicaraguan waters in direct contravention of international law?

## The Election Was Barely Ideological

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — Before we leave 1984 politics entirely, let us look back for one moment at the election America did not have. What happened to the sharply polarized "ideological election" that some of us thought was coming?

First you have to understand what it was that we thought was the source of the deep division. It was Ronald Reagan's philosophy of government, or anti-government, as expressed in a favorite line of his: "Government is not the solution to our problem. Government is the problem."

V. Lance Tarrance, a Republican poll taker, said in a Jan. 1 Washington Post interview that "in 1980 Reagan launched a real heart-and-soul debate about what government is to do in this country. That debate continued in 1982, and it will reach its climax in 1984. Backers of the liberal doctrine will fight with all they have to preserve the kind of government they built up before Reagan came in. Conservatives will try to accelerate the change Reagan has started."

What made the choice real for people was that Mr. Reagan had proved that he meant what he said. He cut back the growth of government programs substantially in the first year and, in the second, began a concerted drive to spin many of those programs off to state and local governments. The commitment to cut taxes and accelerate the defense buildup made it clear that there would be less of the national budget left for domestic government and the welfare state.

Mr. Reagan's continuing rhetoric undermined the direction in which he was headed. As recently as July 4, on a trip to Decatur, Alabama, I heard Mr. Reagan say: "I've often had the feeling that if . . . we in government . . . just slipped out and closed the doors, turned the key and disappeared for a while, it would take you a long time to miss us."

But when the campaign began in earnest, that kind of anti-Washington rhetoric was toned down. President Reagan became soft on government. His favorite sources switched from Calvin Coolidge and Friedrich von Hayek to Franklin D. Roosevelt, the inventor of Big Government, and John F. Kennedy, the exponent of energetic governmental intervention.

The mythical Martian coming to Earth might have been confused by what came out of Mr. Reagan's mouth during the Louisville debate with Walter Mondale: "We are today subsidizing housing for more than 10 million people, and we're going to continue along that line . . . I will never stand for a reduction of the Social Security benefits."

Mr. Mondale helped him the edge of the "sharp choice" election by offering his tax-increase proposal not as a straightforward necessity for financing the welfare state but for the traditionally conservative purpose of reducing the federal deficit. Even then, Mr. Reagan used it to whip middle-class voters back in line.

They were, as always, the swing voters, and Mr. Reagan won their support by increasing margins as the year progressed. Last December, when the Washington Post-ABC News Poll had the Reagan-Mondale race a 48-45 percent toss-up, the \$20,000-a-year income mark was the dividing line between Republican and Democratic families. Above that line Mr. Reagan led 58 to 37 percent. Below it, Mr. Mondale was in front.

But by this fall the dividing line had moved down to the \$10,000-to-\$12,000 income level, and any prospect of a Mondale majority had disappeared. Middle-class voters, those clustered around the \$20,000 mark, gave Mr. Reagan the margin of support by which he carried the country.

"Ideological" elements did not disappear entirely, of course. Self-described conservatives gave Mr. Reagan 81 percent of their votes in the ABC exit poll, up substantially from 1980, when only 75 percent of self-described liberals said they supported him, about the same as four years before and a percentage that some liberals will find astonishing.

That may suggest that conservatives paid attention to Mr. Reagan's actions while liberals were lulled by his words. But in post-election comments many conservative activists blamed the White House staff for blurring the message, asserting that Mr. Reagan's blindness may have boosted his own margins but failed to energize the electorate to support Republicans in congressional elections.

"Whether that is true we will never know. But the 'ideological election' many of us expected did not occur."

The Washington Post.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and must contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Not a Mandate for War

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### Have we given Mr. Reagan a mandate for war in Central America?

Wake up America, even in your euphoria. Speak out before we find ourselves in a ridiculous war.

L. KAPLAN.

Geneva.

Americans, in a very innocent way, have voted for a man, not the man's policies. I believe most Americans do not agree with the way Mr. Reagan has handled several issues, such as the federal deficit, health care and the "secret war" with Nicaragua. Unfortunately, the president and his advisors may believe that they now have a mandate to do as they please.

DAVID N. BENJAMIN.

Trondheim, Norway.

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مكتبات الصحف

# Activism of Church in U.S. Grows as Catholics Re-examine Allegiance to Democrats

By Margot Hornblower  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Roman Catholic Church, until recently a relatively quiet voice in national affairs, has become a highly visible player on the U.S. political scene in the last two years.

From the March 1983 pastoral letter on nuclear war, which engaged church leaders in a contentious battle with the Reagan administration, to criticism by the archbishop of New York and other prelates of the Democratic vice-presidential nominee, Geraldine A. Ferraro, for her statements on abortion, to the pastoral letter on U.S. economic policy released Sunday, the church is weighing into U.S. public-policy debates as never before.

The new activism among the church's 290 American bishops, who form its largest religious bloc, appear to be re-examining their traditional allegiance to the Democratic Party. In the presidential election on Nov. 6, President Ronald Reagan captured 56 percent of Catholic voters, according to exit polls, compared with the 47 percent in 1980.

"The pastoral on war and peace marked the significant emergence of an era of involvement of the bishops in matters of public policy," said Archbishop John J. O'Connor of New York. "Since colonial days, the bishops had taken a very low profile because they felt they had to

prove that Catholics were loyal, patriotic citizens and criticism of government activities could jeopardize that status."

The activism of bishops who have come to power in the last few years reflects the spirit of the extraordinary revolution within the church wrought two decades ago by the liberalizing Second Vatican Council. Nonetheless, their

## NEWS ANALYSIS

newly aggressive stance has sparked debate within the U.S. church over how much political influence bishops should try to exercise and what issues they should emphasize.

"We are probably maturing more and more as a church," Archbishop O'Connor said. "In the U.S. over the past two centuries, Catholics have felt like they were second-class citizens. Now we come more and more to recognize not only our rightful role as citizens but our responsibility as church leaders to contribute to the body politic."

Representative Henry J. Hyde, Republican of Illinois, the Catholic leader of anti-abortion forces in Congress, said wryly: "The bishops have been swept away by the prophet motive — that's P-R-O-P-H-E-T."

The bishops' high profile has produced a backlash from left and right, however. Last week a group of conservative Catholic businessmen, including the former secretary of the Treas-

ury, William E. Simon, and the former secretary of state, Alexander M. Haig Jr., moved to intercept the new economic pastoral letter, a liberal document that offers little comfort to the Reagan administration, with an alternative celebrating the virtues of capitalism.

Governor Mario M. Cuomo of New York clashed publicly with Archbishop O'Connor during the summer after the archbishop declared, "I don't see how a Catholic in good conscience can vote for a candidate who explicitly supports abortion." Mr. Cuomo, who opposes abortion but upholds the 1973 Supreme Court decision allowing it, took the comment personally.

"You have the archbishop of New York saying that no Catholic can vote for" Mayor Edward I. Koch, City Controller Harrison Jay Goldin, City Council President Carol Bellamy, Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan or himself, the governor fumed.

Archbishop O'Connor backtracked, contending that he had been "misinterpreted" and was not telling anyone how to vote. In a televised press conference in September, however, he took issue with Ms. Ferraro by name, saying she had mistakenly "given the world to understand that Catholic teaching is divided on the subject of abortion."

That, coupled with the declaration of Archbishop Bernard Law of Boston and 18 New England bishops that abortion was the "key issue" in U.S. politics, led to fears that the

church hierarchy indirectly was endorsing the candidacy of Mr. Reagan, who favors restrictive anti-abortion laws.

The impression of partisanship was strengthened when Cardinal John Krol of Philadelphia appeared at a rally with Mr. Reagan, praising his support for Catholic school tuition tax credits.

The incidents — and the extensive publicity they received — have caused an uproar in the church. Bishop James W. Malone, head of the National Conference of Catholic Bishops, issued a statement three weeks before the election, declaring, "We do not seek the formation of a voting bloc. . . . The content of Catholic teaching leads us to take positions on many public issues; we are not a one-issue church."

Bishop Malone said the bishops "give special emphasis to two issues today. They are the prevention of nuclear war and the protection of unborn human life."

Concerned that the statements by Archbishop O'Connor and Archbishop Law had "confused" Catholics into thinking they should vote on the basis of a politician's stance on abortion alone, 23 bishops, led by Auxiliary Bishop Thomas J. Gumbleton of Detroit, issued a statement declaring themselves "gravely concerned" that abortion was eclipsing "the threat of nuclear warfare" in the campaign.

In a major speech at Georgetown University a

few weeks ago, Cardinal Joseph L. Bernardin of Chicago emphasized that the church's approach must be one of "a consistent ethic of life," the support of a "seamless garment" of issues that "consciously connects" the issues of war and abortion.

Cardinal Bernardin also made clear that the "seamless garment" included the moral teaching in the new economic pastoral, a document reflecting the "fairness" theme emphasized this year by the Democratic presidential nominee, Walter F. Mondale, and other party members. He acknowledged, however, "We obviously do not have a consensus on this point at present — even within the church."

Conservatives on the whole take a dim view of the "seamless garment."

"The seamless garment seems to protect a lot of liberals who get two out of three," said Mr. Hyde, a member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee. "They're for the liberal welfare agenda, they're against our defense policies, but they never vote with us on abortion."

Many Catholic Democrats in politics do not support the church's position on abortion, he said, because, "to be an upwardly mobile Democrat today, you have to be very liberal. To be a good liberal, you have to be a feminist. To be a feminist, you have to support abortion."

Although some critics say that Archbishop O'Connor crossed the line of partisanship by

taking on Ms. Ferraro, there is support in both parties for the bishops' activism. There is precedent, politicians note, in the activism of black churches in the Democratic Party and in the recent courtship of fundamentalist Christians by the Republicans.

Catholic bishops in the United States have been more outspoken than their colleagues in Western Europe. No European church document took a sharply critical position against its national government's policies, as did the U.S. bishops' pastoral letter on nuclear arms. Indeed, French bishops in a letter last November declared that nuclear deterrence was legitimate because of the "aggressive and dominating character of Marxist-Leninist ideology."

U.S. bishops, however, assert that their pastoral letters are in the mainstream of Catholic thought. While the church has been active in opposing the Reagan administration's military intervention in Central America, and the new economic letter calls for more attention to the Third World, there has been no endorsement of "liberation theology," which has led some members of the clergy in Latin America to embrace Marxism.

The new economic letter draws on the social encyclicals of Popes John XXIII, Paul VI and John Paul II. Indeed, in a visit to Canada last month, John Paul II decried "imperialistic monopolies" and called for a restructuring of the economy "so that human needs can be put before financial gain."

## Bishops Will Continue Comment on U.S. Issues

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The head of the nation's Roman Catholic bishops has pledged continuing efforts by the church to influence national policy on such issues as nuclear arms, abortion and human rights as well as economic justice, the topic of the bishops' pastoral letter released in draft form Sunday.

Bishop James W. Malone of Youngstown, Ohio, in his address here Monday opening the annual meeting of the National Conference of Catholic Bishops, said that

"on any of these four issues, silence on our part would approximate dereliction of pastoral duty and civic responsibility."

The bishop welcomed the emergence of "the religious issue" during the 1984 election campaign and expressed the hope that "with the election behind us it will be possible for the nation to address the public role of religion in a more systematic way."

Indirectly, Bishop Malone warned against limiting the church's political role to opposition to abortion, on which several bishops spoke out forcefully.

He urged against "a single-issue strategy" on the ground that "only by addressing a broad spectrum of issues can we do justice to the moral tradition we possess."

The more than 300 bishops at the conference also heard Monday from the Vatican's official representative in the United States, Archbishop Pio Laghi.

Archbishop Laghi indirectly addressed fears expressed by some that the U.S. government might attempt to use diplomatic ties with the Vatican, established this year, to exert undue influence on the church in the United States, for example, in the hope the Vatican might pressure U.S. bishops to modify the anti-nuclear stand they



Cardinal John Krol, left, talks to the papal nuncio, Pio Laghi.

adopted in a pastoral letter last year. "In no way and at no time," he said, "does the representative of the Holy See, in this dialogue with the public authorities, take less than full account of the views, concerns and policies of the bishops."

## Chester Himes, Black Novelist, Dies

The Associated Press

BENISSA, Spain — Chester Himes, 75, the author of a series of detective novels set in Harlem, died Monday. According to the Spanish news agency, Mr. Himes had been ill for some time and died of a brain disease.

The author of "If He Hollers, Let Him Go," "Cotton Comes to Harlem," and "The Heat's On" had been living in the village of Moraira on the Alicante coast for the past 15 years. Before that he had lived for many years in Paris. Many of his books were first published in France.

Mr. Himes, who was born in Jefferson City, Missouri, developed a series of crime novels, which he called "black on black," set mainly in Harlem with two black detectives as heroes. Like many black American authors of his generation, his work was better known and appreciated outside the United States than at home.

In 1928, Mr. Himes was sentenced to 20 years in Ohio State Penitentiary for armed robbery. He served seven and a half years and during this time turned to writing, inspired by reading Dashiell Hammett.

His first novel was published in 1945. In 1953 he emigrated to Europe and lived in Paris, Arcachon, Mallorca and London.



Jack Devereaux Wrather Jr.

Jack Wrather, 66, California Entrepreneur

SANTA MONICA, California (LAT) — Jack Devereaux Wrather Jr., 66, a friend of presidents and entrepreneur who turned a Texas oil inheritance into a financial empire, died here Monday of cancer. In 1953 Mr. Wrather made an

acquisition that later became a characteristic of his mode of operations. He acquired all rights to "The Lone Ranger" for \$3 million — movie, TV, radio, comics and merchandising. Soon after, he acquired the rights to the "Lassie" series and "Sergeant Preston of the Yukon."

Mr. Wrather, who was married to the actress Bette Gravitte, was also known as the man who revitalized the Queen Mary and resurrected the Spruce Goose — Howard R. Hughes' huge seaplane — into tourist attractions at Long Beach.

His support of Republican Party causes and his long friendship with President Ronald Reagan made him an influence in politics. He was among the first Republicans to urge Mr. Reagan to run for governor of California.

Other Deaths: Dorothy M. Johnson, 78, a Western author of such books as "The Man Who Shot Liberty Bells," Sunday at her home in Missoula, Montana. She also wrote "The Hanging Tree," "The Bloody Bozeman," "A Man Called Horse" and many others.

James C. Donnell 24, 74, former chairman of the board and chief executive officer of Marathon Oil Co., Saturday in New Orleans. He had been attending the annual meeting of the American Petroleum Institute.



Chris S. Brathwaite

## Trinidad Sprinter Killed by Sniper

The Associated Press

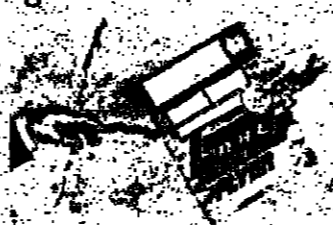
EUGENE, Oregon — Chris S. Brathwaite, 35, who competed for his native country, Trinidad, as a sprinter in the 1976 and 1980 Olympic Games, was shot and killed by a sniper on the campus of the University of Oregon, the police said.

The sniper, Michael E. Feher, 19, of Everett, Washington, also wounded a student wrestler, Rick O'Shea, 22, before fatally shooting himself, the police said. They said they did not know the motive for the shootings.

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## ARTS / LEISURE

## Red Mitchell Finds Harmony in Sweden

By Michael Zwerin  
International Herald Tribune

WARSAW — Red Mitchell was once a "bass for hire." He was, he says, a prostitute who took everything that came along.

He spent 12 years in Los Angeles, recording television and film soundtracks. "You can have a bunch of people doing the same work, some are prostituting themselves, some are not. The difference is whether the person enjoys it. I was not."

Worse, he seemed forever to be playing music that accompanied violent images. He began to feel he was contributing to the violence and to wonder why jazz was always connected to violence when "jazz musicians are such a nonviolent segment of society."

He gave free bass lessons in Watts and donated time to the Congress of Racial Equality. Still, he was making good money and paying big taxes to support the Vietnam War. He felt both exploited and like an exploiter.

He would ask people who called him for sessions: "Does your movie glorify violence or perpetuate the acceptance of violence as a means of solving problems?" He began to get fewer calls.

"We have two sides to our nature. We are both individuals and group animals. And isn't jazz a perfect model?"

Like an experienced teacher, he pauses for the question to sink in. He has given a course called "The Lust to Play Jazz" at the Eastman and Manhattan schools of music and in European universities and at clinics.

"Isn't 'lust' a wonderful word," he said, "as in 'lust for life'?"

He says, "You can hear two notes from Zoot Sims and you know it's Zoot. At the same time he's kicking the rhythm section. It adds up to more than the sum of four people. The world is divided into two major 'isms.' One says: first, the other group first. America and Russia. And the crime is, we are told we must choose. Either/or. I refuse to choose. Anyone who tells me I must deny one side of my nature is in big trouble with me."

Torn between responsibilities to himself and to society, he moved to Sweden in 1968: "I find it comes closest to allowing me to be myself. But the word 'expatriate' does not mean we have lost our patriotism. It only means that we live away from the fatherland. Being American is part of my identity. I just find myself in tune with the majority about most things in Sweden, whereas I am totally out of tune with the majority in the U.S."

The list of names Mitchell has played with includes Red Norvo, Woody Herman, Billie Holiday, Shelly Manne, Gerry Mulligan, Ornette Coleman, Tommy Flanagan, Thad Jones and Woody Shaw, with whom he was playing last month at the Warsaw Jazz Jamboree. But a few months ago this bass virtuoso, who is on everybody's best-10 list, played piano and sang, opening for Nina Simone in a Stockholm theater.

Mitchell's mother was a journalist and poet in New Jersey, where he grew up. And his father's first love, although he was an executive for AT&T, was music.

After moving to Sweden, Mitchell began to add lyrics to the more than 70 tunes he has written. He wonders "why it took so long for the two to come together. I finally decided to start verbalizing my feelings and never be misunderstood again. Eventually, I would like to improvise words and music at the same time, to break down the barrier between the logical and the soulful."

One of his songs, "When I Have You," written in 1955 and recorded with the guitarist Jim Hall, "has two problems built into the title. It implies approval of sporadic relationships, and that you can own someone. It's very sexist. But all men have those tendencies. So the lyric that I wrote almost 30 years later turned out to be about the title."

"It goes, 'I'll always want to hold you, to have and to hold, and to mold you. I know that's wrong but that's what this song is about. No one can own a person, yet I cannot deny that this is what I try to do. When I have you...' The funny thing is the structure was already there. The words really did finally say what I could not verbalize in 1955."

As he tries to construct a verbal personality, Mitchell "stays on the map" by spending three or four months a year bass-playing in New York.

"It's always a wing and a prayer. Any self-respecting accountant would fire me as a client. I usually go over not knowing how I'm going to come back. Sometimes I come back with debts, sometimes with money in my pocket. But New York is still the jazz capital of the world and working there is the only way for my playing to improve. To keep the calluses on my fingers."

Though he is not a Swedish citizen, he has a subsidy, which automatically increases with inflation: "Isn't that civilized? One of the reasons I love the life there is that they appreciate the arts, and they



Red Mitchell, bass virtuoso

consider jazz one of them. I pay higher taxes in Sweden but I don't mind because they go for health care, not to invade Grenada.

"Americans ask me how I can live in a country that has one of the highest suicide rates in the world. I tell them I'd rather live next to a person who might take his own life rather than someone who might take mine."

He is working on a play in which

a jazz band serves as a model for society. He says his main object is "to get a steady gig in a place with good acoustics where people sit sober and listen. Wouldn't that be nice? That's part of the plot."

Red Mitchell will be playing in Stockholm with Zoot Sims, Nov. 19 at the Castle Hotel and Nov. 23 at Mosebacker, and in New York at the Blue Note, Nov. 27-Dec. 2.

## Rio de Janeiro Plans Rock Festival

United Press International

LONDON — A Brazilian firm has announced plans for an \$11-million, 10-day "Rock in Rio" festival to be held in Rio de Janeiro in mid-January.

The firm, Artplan, said the concert will feature Rod Stewart, Queen, George Benson and local Brazilian talent including Rita Lee, Gilberto Gil and Caetano Veloso.

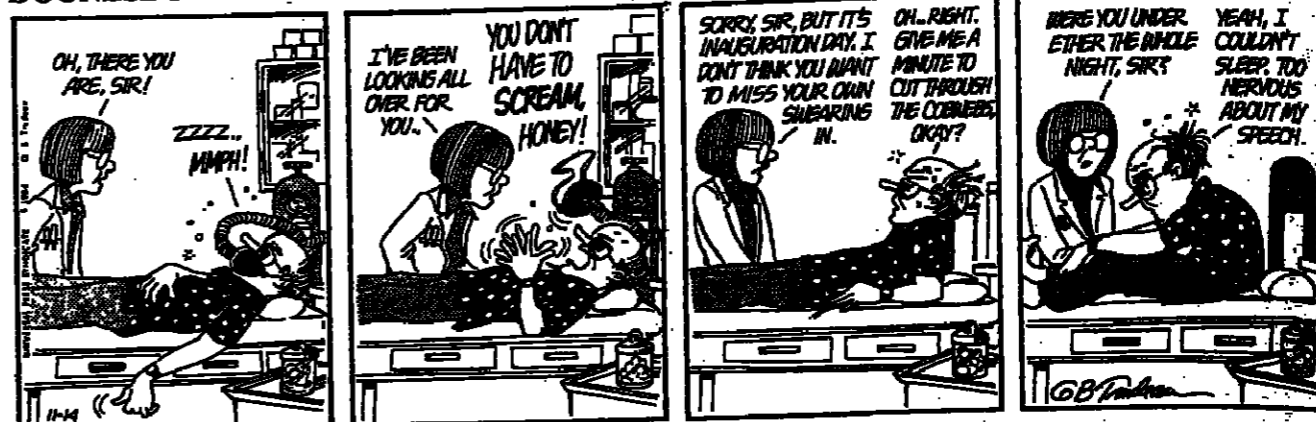
The organizers hope to draw between 1.5 and 2 million spectators from all over the world.

Jim Beach, manager of Queen, said, "It is a giant gamble, which is what rock and roll is all about."

Oscar Orstein, an Artplan vice president, said "This will be the biggest festival of rock ever staged. About 350,000 people can sit down for each show and we expect a total of 1.5 to 2 million entries for the 10 shows."

Orstein said Artplan is spending \$10 to \$11 million on the festival, which will feature 14 foreign acts and 14 Brazilian acts.

## DOONESBURY



## Tale of a Jewish Grandfather Makes a Good Play

By Sheridan Morley  
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — In a crumbling anti-mal-infested czarist railway carriage at the back of the Moscow Railway shunting yards sometime in 1924, a Jewish inventor of considerable and starchy eccentricity is about to perfect the talking picture about five years ahead of the Warner brothers. The idea itself has a certain fascination, leading as it presumably would have to a musical remake of "Potemkin," not to mention an all-Soviet "Jazz Singer."

But Stephen Poliakoff's new play, "Breaking the Silence" (in a marvelous Royal Shakespeare Company production by Ron Daniels at the Barbican Pit), is not another trip down the might-have-been byways of history. Instead it is based on the true story of his own grandfather who, because of a little local difficulty involving Lenin's death and its effect on railway employment prospects, had to flee in his socks across the border without his invention.

In the end the Poliakoffs didn't do too badly: The son took to inventing hospital beepers and the grandson to being one of the best playwrights of his generation. But it is never quite clear why the grandfather had this terrible vision of himself as a mad old man trying to convince people that he was the true inventor of cinematic sound instead of pressing on to California like so many of his fellow exiles and turning the dream into a reality.

Partly that is because the playwright has no interest in his family once they reach Britain and partly it is because he doesn't have much interest in cinematic sound.

The silence that is being broken here is not really that of the cinema at all. It is the silence of the inventor's wife who, in his hour of need at the border, at last finds her voice

and saves his life. To that extent, it is a play about female liberation and the shift in family power structures that came with Communism. It's also a play about a son in revolt against his father, but so mesmerized by Daniel Massey as the manic inventor that in the end we really care only about him — and wonder how long it will be before one of the best and most underrated actors of his generation gets to play Diaghilev, for which this performance would seem to be a last rehearsal.

## THE BRITISH STAGE

Admittedly, Poliakoff has written a better part than a play: A man of wealth and influence suddenly turned into a minor Soviet bureaucrat ("I am not the right person to watch telephone poles being erected") is a funny idea. If you add to that the touching notion of a man already removed from reality now condemned to live in a railway carriage that may take off at any moment for Siberia or worse, you end up with an epic study in human destabilization.

It may seem odd that a man who has never yet managed to boil a kettle can invent talking pictures, and still odder that in Act 2 the play lurches into a Soviet re-run of "Pygmalion," with Massey trying to enlist the aid of his maid (Juliet Stevenson) in a cultural project unlikely to do her much good.

Jason Lake is touching as the gawky rebel son, and Gemma Jones wonderfully manages the transition from aristocratic wife to freedom organizer, but this remains Massey's evening, and not for the first time, he is giving one of the finest performances in the history of the RSC.

Out at Greenwich, Antony Minghella's "Two Planks and a

Passion" is a good idea gone awry. Set in York during the summer of 1392, it concerns the arrival there of King Richard II while the city is in the midst of preparations for the already traditional Passion play. Like the crucifixion at Oberammergau, or the Palio at Siena, this tends to overwhelm the entire city, and involves rival guilds in huge outlays of expense and energy as they stage something halfway between a pageant and a festival. If you then bring on the king and his train (largely consisting of two queens, his wife and his boyfriend) the scene should be set for some enjoyable chaos. Amateur theatricals have, as Alan Ayckbourn established in "10 Times Table," always been good for a few unkind laughs, and the life of Richard II, as Shakespeare established in a play of that title, was seldom uninteresting.

Yet in taking on the two, Minghella has somehow delivered neither. We don't get to learn much about Richard beyond his invention of the handkerchief, and we get an only a sketchy idea of what it was like to be a citizen of York in the Passion season.

Bishopric jokes about London being in York with Oxford have been better done elsewhere (notably "Beyond the Fringe") and backstage gags about the running time and a fat leading man seem somehow misplaced when that leading man is having to play Christ on the cross. Cathryn Harrison as Anne of Bohemia, forever condemned to tour England in search of a decent bed and a rather too gay husband, hits just the right air of martyrdom.

Under its new quartet of joint directors (Braham Murray, Greg Hersov, James Maxwell and Casper Wrede), the Manchester Royal Exchange has a new stage adapta-

tion of "Great Expectations," which manages to be simultaneously efficient and oddly aimless. Spotted perhaps by the recent nine-hour sprawl of the RSC's "Nicholas Nickleby," we come to "Great Expectations" expecting more than just a competent editing job and a quick canter through the highlights of the narrative.

In abandoning traditional Dickensians (no fog, no streets, no extracts from other plays that the characters visit or perform), the Manchester Company has also abandoned much in the way of style or atmosphere, and we are left with a kind of workshop staging in the round, which seems to have no coherent style or attitude to the original book.

Avril Elgar is, however, an unusually sprightly Miss Havisham, cropping up all over the stage and even descending from the roof to stage-manage the proceedings, and Amanda Donohoe is a gorgeous Estella.

And finally, the Ritz Hotel, which under the elegant new management of Julian Payne is fast becoming one of the best cabaret spots in town, has until the end of this month (on Wednesdays and Fridays only) Liz Robertson doing an intriguing songbook of minor American classics.

Although the selection is not as Broadway-oriented as might have been expected from Mrs. Alan Jay Lerner, she does do the title song from her husband's "Dance a Little Closer," still shamefully unknown over here, and then moves on through echoes of Sondheim to the work of Carly Simon and Gretchen Cryer, American women who write one-act plays disguised as songs. It adds up to an hour of rare lyrical delight.

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## INSIGHTS

## 'Troll Busting' Thrives in California City

### In Counterculture Mecca, Some Open 'Hunting Season' on Transients

By Eric Bailey  
Los Angeles Times Service

SANTA CRUZ, California — Jack Conrad knew he was in for trouble when the pickup truck began heading his way.

Mr. Conrad, a 29-year-old drifter from Illinois, backed up defensively. But the truck kept moving slowly forward, cornering the bearded transient against a chain-link fence. Two teenagers jumped from the truck's cab and pounced on him. "Off the streets, troll," they shouted as they beat him up. "They were just young kids full of the dickens," Mr. Conrad said last week. "I try to forget about it; then somebody talks about it and it all just comes right back."

The attack on Mr. Conrad on Sept. 6 is one in a rash of recent assaults on transients in this northern California coastal community long considered a mecca for the counterculture. The transients have been dubbed "trolls" because they often take refuge under city bridges.

Violence against the homeless is disturbing in any city, but in Santa Cruz, where backpacks and Birkenstock sandals seem to be standard issue and rainbow window stickers adorn Volkswagen vans, the often brutal assaults seem incongruous.

Nonetheless, the attacks apparently have struck a chord in this resort and university city of 42,000 nestled between Monterey Bay and the redwood-studded hills of the Coastal Range. In September, a downtown clothing store, playing off the success of the movie "Ghostbusters," began printing "Troll Busters" T-shirts with a caricature of a drooping degenerate covered by a red circle and slash. In less than three weeks, the store owner, Ron Trinchero, sold nearly 3,000 of the shirts.

"They sold an awful amount of those shirts," said Peter Carota, director of a local soup kitchen that feeds scores of transients daily. "It means there's other people out in the community with the same strong sentiment against street people. It's almost like it's open warfare now, like it's OK to come out and treat transients like subhumans. It's like hunting season is open."

OTHERS also point to the shirt sales as a sign that many Santa Cruz residents are fed up with the vagrants, who live in the hills outside town and jam the city's parks and seven-block downtown mall, an open-air stretch of trendy shops, red-tiled walkways and verdant gardens.

"I think the shirts were people's way of making a statement," Mr. Trinchero said. "They're saying they don't like these tran-

sients. They contribute nothing to the community. They're freeloaders."

City officials do not know how many transients live in Santa Cruz, but most agree that they number in the hundreds. They are drawn by the area's temperate climate, expanses of beach front, acres of forest and reputation for being what is known as "mellow."

During a two-month period beginning in late July, 19 transients were assaulted, according to police. Law enforcement officials fear that many more incidents have not been reported by vagrants worried about being jailed for past run-ins with the law.

With the rainy season setting in, the number of attacks has dwindled in recent weeks, but police fear a renewal of violence.

"I've been here 17 years and I've never seen anything like this," said Sergeant Bill Alfuffi, who has investigated the attacks. "I have no doubt this violence may rear up again."

Police Chief Jack Bassett, however, played down the attacks. "The street people are always a major irritant to the people of this city," he said. "We're a small geographic area. You put 100 to 200 hippies in it and you create a problem. Every time a person turns around, they're bumping into it."

Police have made no arrests. They believe the attacks have been carried out by groups of teen-agers or young adults.

"We've either got a bunch of kids driving over from San Jose on a weekend lark or we've got people living right here in the area doing it," Sergeant Alfuffi said. "In either case, it's kids looking for excitement."

The transients, meanwhile, talk about striking back. "The air of violence here in Santa Cruz is intense," said Keith McKinney, a 33-year-old drifter. "People aren't acting rationally. They're getting weapons. They don't want to have some kid strum their head."

"We're thinking of forming a troll-busters patrol," added a transient who calls himself Dancing Stick. "The basic plan is to set the troll busters up. We'd bait them by having a guy in a sleeping bag or out on the street. When they went for him, we'd come and use their own medicine against them."

It is that kind of talk that has police worried. "I don't like what it could bring," Sergeant Alfuffi said. "Some of the transients tripping around here are combat veterans. They've taken their lumps this far. A few more lumps to get even with the kids that are doing this wouldn't surprise me."

David Tokor, a transient who says he camps each night with two shotguns, said: "What this all is progressing into is an out-

standing little war. People are really ready to hurt anyone that messes with them."

There are many explanations for the attacks. Mike Rotkin, a lecturer in community studies at the University of California, Santa Cruz, and one of two Socialists elected to the City Council in 1980, contends that the "troll busting" is a sign of the times.

"It's this notion that we've got to stand up and make America strong, the whole Reagan ideology," Mr. Rotkin said. "Adults are saying that something has to be done about the transients, that they've got to be driven out of town. That creates a sort of moral backing for young punks to go out and start bashing people."

Councilwoman Katy Sears-Williams explains the attacks in Darwinian terms. "We are members of the animal kingdom and it's a reasonable reaction for society to want to rid itself of something that it sees as a real problem, as a real threat," she said. "I think the troll busting is a social reaction that we ought to expect. To expect people to say, 'Hey, this is OK,' and keep putting up with these transients would be very unusual."

Residents and city officials seem to agree on one thing: Transients pose problems for city merchants. Shop owners say the vagrants routinely harass women, urinate in planter boxes or on store fronts, eat out of garbage cans, panhandle and generally hurt sales.

"They have a right to live, but they don't have a right to mess up the front of my shop," said Sylvia Mason, who runs a clothing store on the downtown mall.

Drugs also have been a problem. Earlier this month, a police narcotics unit raided a city park and arrested 10 persons, including five transients.

Prompted by merchants' complaints, the City Council voted in September to join the university in funding an \$11,000 study of the transient problem.

The recent wave of assaults began in December 1983, when three local high school students seriously wounded a San Jose taxi driver in an attack with a homemade bazooka. The teen-agers later told police they "were out hunting trolls," whom they described as "long-haired hippies, Commies and transients."

It was not until last summer, however, that a pattern began to emerge.

The worst incidents were in August. One transient suffered a broken leg evading a truck. A week later, a gang of youths armed with sticks attacked a 19-year-old vagrant from Nebraska while he was in his sleeping bag on a downtown knoll. After beating the man, the group threw him off a 15-foot (4.5-meter) cliff. The man suffered bruises and numerous cuts.

## Tattered Angola Appears Ready To Take Gambles for Self-Respect

By Jim Hoagland  
Washington Post Service

LUANDA, Angola — It has been nine years since the white settlers who styled this city as Africa's Lisbon abruptly left, abandoning it to revolutionaries who vowed that Luanda would, as the tide of history turned in this region, become Africa's Hanoi.

Today, such dreams lie broken in the desolate streets of Luanda, a city gripped by a continuing agony that contradicts the ideological victory that revolutionaries and liberals hoped for and that conservatives around the world feared.

Instead of being a springboard for revolutionary challenge to white rule in South Africa and pro-Western African regimes on its border, Angola is a nation ravaged by chaos and international intervention.

Mounds of rotting garbage drape the mile-long curb of the bayfront promenade that the Portuguese lined with mosaic tile and called the Marginal. Shops and businesses throughout this city of a million people are abandoned, their broken plate-glass windows replaced by boards or simply not replaced at all. At one pharmacy, a single bottle of shampoo sits amid empty shelves, a reminder of the collapse of the consumer economy here.

On an evening cooled by breezes off the Atlantic, trash fires glow along a street that formerly was a principal business artery. Beside a rusted car, a woman and two small children quickly pick through a garbage heap, hurrying to beat the curfew that will begin in a few hours.

Angola today is a severely wounded country struggling to recover, a place where there is nothing to buy and for most people no money to buy it with, a place where jobs and work are therefore largely meaningless and absenteeism the rule. That is what foreign residents repeated by a visitor returning for the first time since colonial rule collapsed in retreat in 1975.

It is, on the surface, as chaotic as the Portuguese administrators and their white American and South African supporters predicted it would be if colonialism was to end and Africans were allowed to rule themselves.

And on the surface, the consequences of letting the final variant of the Nixon Doctrine go down to defeat in Angola appear to be as dire as Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger predicted at the time. Cuban soldiers in trucks and East German security personnel in jeeps bounce through Luanda's dusty streets regularly.

BUT Angola today is a far more complex historical phenomenon than those simplistic projections had foreseen. Beneath the visible signs of disaster a new spirit of political pragmatism is stirring as the nominally Marxist-Leninist government reacts to the enormous problems it has helped create and others of which it has been the victim.

"The Angolan story is hardly finished, whatever the strategists in Moscow or Washington think and however they may try to impose their designs on reality here," said a diplomatic observer. "The local reality is that Angola is faced with an enormous gamble that will determine not only this government's survival, but also a lot about the future of the conflict between African nationalism and white rule in this region. The difference now is that the government is becoming confident enough to contemplate taking the gamble."

"You are going to Angola?" the worldly, upper-class Portuguese matron in Lisbon asked, a look of horror on her face. "But there is nothing to eat there. There is no water. The Cubans run it." Her dismay deepened as she thought about the prospect and she quickly broke off the conversation.

Her warnings, repeated by journalistic colleagues and others in Lisbon, turned out to be exaggerated. There is food, even a good beer brewed locally, as long as you have foreign currency to pay for it at Luanda's only comfortable hotel. The hotel, the Presidente, has been open for business only a few months and is now filled with airline crews, returning Portuguese technicians and Western oil executives seeking to get in on new economic opportunities here.

But there are no taxis in the town, leaving a visitor to rely on his feet and on the kindness of strangers — anyone with wheels. The only form of public transportation is a small number of buses that reel as hundreds of Angolans pile into and onto them.

The colonialists here who said white rule would survive and create a thriving, fair society fled in an instant and left behind them a system so fragile and bankrupt it collapsed overnight. The African nations that supported the guerrillas and said independence would right the most elementary wrongs of this society have seen instead a continuing war that is as much tribal as it is political. And the Soviets and Americans who sought to turn it into an ideological battleground now watch the Angolans try to edge away from ideology.

LITTLE more than a decade ago, Angola seemed to have become the jewel in the badly tarnished Portuguese colonial crown. Wealth was beginning to pour in from oil, coffee, diamonds and agricultural exports. The beginning of serious revolutionary activity had jolted the Portuguese out of 500 years of complacency and exploitation. They were beginning to examine ways of extending privilege beyond the small circle of mixed-race and black Angolans they had accepted into the system.

That change had barely begun when radical young Portuguese army officers, weary of colonial warfare, overthrew Lisbon's dictatorship and offered to turn power over to African nationalists in Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique and Angola. Here, the African nationalist movement was fractured along ideological and tribal lines that quickly drew both superpowers and neighboring South Africa into the struggle for control of Angola.

The outside involvement escalated the conflict. It also helped frighten the Lisbon government and the more than 300,000 white settlers, who had formed the economic and political infrastructure of this country of seven million inhabitants, into pulling out of Angola and rushing home.

The exodus would itself have been sufficient to ensure that the prophecies of collapse and chaos would come true. Left behind in ruins was a system that up to independence had produced no more than 250 qualified African elementary school teachers, two pilots and a handful of professionals in other areas.

The brief civil war and its bitter aftermath created a new instability. The Soviet Union and Cuba rushed aid to their surrogates, who were to emerge victorious, and the United States and South Africa armed their proxies and helped them carry their war close to Luanda before losing. It was to be Mr. Kissinger's last decision in office to let local forces do the fighting for Western objectives with Western arms and money.



Angolan troops during the fight for independence.

Any hopes for reviving the economy were quickly crushed under the weight of a centralized bureaucracy, imposed on the country by the victorious Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola, known as the MPLA.

A farmer found that to get a simple spare part for a tractor he had to submit a request to the Ministry of Agriculture in Luanda, which then had to pass it on to the Ministry of Planning, which would have to approve the foreign currency allocation for it. Farming came to a halt quickly. Instead of exporting food, Angola became a major food importer.

The network of Portuguese traders who had managed the nation's retail trade and its coffee exports was suddenly gone. Coffee exports plummeted to 10 percent of the sales recorded during colonial times. Insecurity and theft in the diamond areas cut exports from 2.4 million carats in 1974 to one-fourth that figure today, according to professional estimates.

THREE invasions by South African troops and the continuing rebellion led by the guerrilla chief Jonas Savimbi have devastated Angola's southern and eastern provinces. More than 130,000 refugees have fled the south, the country's three major rail lines have been shut down by sabotage and hydroelectric dams and power lines are destroyed by Mr. Savimbi's men on a fairly regular schedule now.

In an air-conditioned seaside villa 10 miles

**'There is a confidence in the army that was not there before,' said an observer. 'It is the reason the government can pursue the diplomatic options with the United States as deeply as it has.'**

(16 kilometers) south of Luanda, José Eduardo dos Santos contemplates reports of such drastic conditions without betraying a hint of despair or disappointment. The 42-year-old president of Angola exudes the determination that has always marked his style, and a confidence that foreigners who watch him closely say is new.

Trained as a petroleum engineer in the Soviet Union, Mr. dos Santos has tried cautiously but systematically in his five years to consolidate power in the faction-ridden party that rules Angola. He appears to have applied engineering principles to politics and to have succeeded in a step-by-step isolation of potential rivals within the Popular Movement.

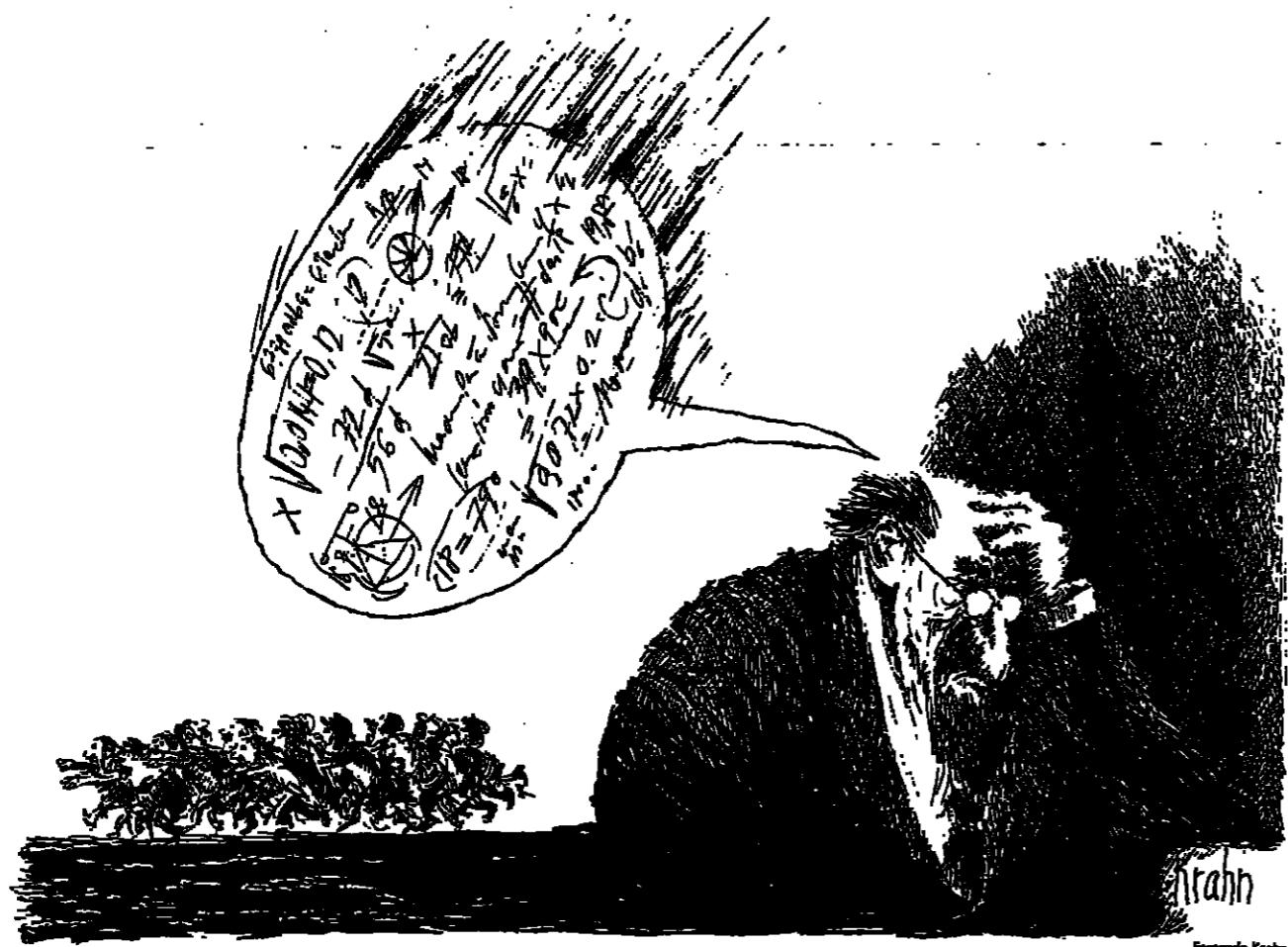
Earlier this year, Mr. dos Santos stopped holding regular meetings of his cabinet and created instead a nine-member Defense and Security Council that now makes major policy decisions for the country. It is composed primarily of dos Santos loyalists drawn from the 12-member Politburo of the Popular Movement, which converted itself from a liberation movement to a vanguard party in 1977. The party reportedly has about 30,000 members, and can count on the support of the 120,000 members of the national trade union syndicate.

One of Mr. dos Santos' allies on the Defense and Security Council is Lopo do Nascimento, the planning minister, who acknowledged that the party made enormous economic mistakes after independence, and who said the present regime must improve things by decentralizing and emphasizing efficiency, particularly in agriculture.

"We are considering ways to give more decision-making power and resources to the provincial governments and to let provinces keep part of the foreign currency earnings they generate to encourage enterprise there," Mr. do Nascimento said. "We have to be more flexible than we have been" in providing incentives and encouraging the private sector. He described the state marketing board set up to handle coffee sales as "a monster" and said: "We cannot solve our problems without the help of our farmers."

On a Sunday, the "internationalists" as the foreigners who live and work in Angola are known, gather in knots along the beaches that curve in an arc around The Island, Luanda's once-fashionable resort area across the bay.

FINNISH relief workers, Cuban officers mixing easily with Angolan counterparts, French oil company employees and Soviet air traffic controllers retreat from the tensions of the work week to The Island. Up the beach, however, one group has not left the cares of the "real world" behind. Dressed in bright blue exercise suits, about 20 East German technicians, believed to work for the department of state security, move about their separate beach



## In Egypt, Astronomers Track Satellites, Study Planets and Contend With Muftis

By David Lamb  
Los Angeles Times Service

CAIRO — Early one morning in June, well before sunrise, Mohammed Fahim was awakened by the telephone. He groped his way through the darkened living room and, picking up the receiver, heard the breathless words: "The Saudis are celebrating."

"Well, they're wrong," replied Mr. Fahim, a geophysicist who is director of the Helwan Observatory outside Cairo. "We've computed it and computed it and by the moon, the feast doesn't start until 3 P.M. today."

Mr. Fahim should know. His is the only major observatory in the Arab world. The 30 scientists there are quick to remind visitors that 5,000 years ago, when Europe was populated by primitive tribes, Egyptians were studying the stars and the planets.

However, the timing of Islamic fasts and feasts must be worked out, according to the Koran, on the basis of how the moon is seen by the naked eye. Thus, Moslem traditionalists reject a scientific projection of when the crescent moon will appear to signal the start of Ramadan, a month of fasting. They insist on

seeing it personally, as the prophet Mohammed did 13 centuries ago.

The result is a good deal of confusion, with different Moslem countries starting Ramadan on different days. When Mr. Fahim received the call from his colleague, saying the Saudis had declared that Ramadan had ended and the feast could begin, he knew that science and Islam were once again at loggerheads.

"Certainly, the Koran recognizes scientific theories, so there is no conflict per se," Mr. Fahim said. "The Koran speaks of solar systems, of people living in other places. This is science."

"Where we differ with the muftis is in saying the moon must be seen with the naked eye. If you were in a closed room and were told that Ramadan had ended, you would begin the feast. So what's the difference? We're trying to get the muftis to see our point of view on this."

THE state-run Helwan Observatory, 15 miles (24 kilometers) south of Cairo, has other functions besides contending with the muftis, or Moslem religious leaders. Among other things, the scientists track satellites, study the solar system and measure the continental

drift. A seismic monitoring station there is a link in the Standard American Worldwide Network of Seismic Stations.

Operated under the auspices of the Egyptian Academy of Scientific Research and Technology, the observatory was built in 1903, when Helwan was a village of 5,000 inhabitants and pollution was unknown. But by 1961, Helwan had become an overcrowded suburb of Cairo. Smog and city illumination were hindering the scientists' work, and the observatory was forced to decentralize.

The 74-inch (1.87-meter) reflector telescope was moved to Kottamia, 30 miles east of Cairo, and the magnetic station to Massara, 45 miles southwest of Cairo. Urban encroachment is now threatening both sites. Mr. Fahim said that by the year 2000 the facilities will have to be moved again.

Egyptian universities graduate only about six astronomers a year now, but as far back as 5700 B.C. the Egyptians were the source of the most important classical science in the world. Later, philosophers and scientists such as Pythagoras and Archimedes traveled to Egypt to study its advanced culture.

The Egyptians were probably the first people to use the year instead of months as a measure of time. Their knowledge of the heavens enabled them to orient the pyramids toward the North Star; they identified the Big Dipper and they used the difference in the sun's altitude at Alexandria and Aswan at the time of the summer solstice to measure the earth's radius with remarkable accuracy.

Mr. Fahim speaks proudly of the research going on at the Helwan Observatory. It is work that directly affects the daily lives of most Egyptians because the scientists determine the time for praying, a five-times-a-day ritual. On that, the muftis accept the scientists' word.

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	Vol.	High	Low	Close
Karoph	2226	10	9	9 1/2
Wright's	2240	17 1/2	15 1/2	16 1/2
Echo's	2248	11 1/2	10 1/2	10 3/4
Danoff	1812	9	8 1/2	8 3/4
TIS	1331	9 1/2	9	9 1/4
Premier	773	27 1/2	27 1/4	27 1/2
Wright	1111	8 1/2	8 1/4	8 1/2
Hughes	1027	20 1/2	20	20 1/4
Elwood	984	27 1/2	27 1/4	27 1/2
Vernon	923	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/2
Danoff	264	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/2
Winters	731	27 1/2	27	27 1/4

High	Low	Close	Change
211.77	210.61	210.61	+0.01

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(Continued on Page 10)

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WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1984

INTERNATIONAL MANAGER

Marketing Game Becomes Management-Training Tool

By SHERRY BUCHANAN  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Marketing managers are sharpening their teeth with a high-tech marketing strategy game called MARKSTRAT. The brainchild of Jean-Claude Larréché, professor of marketing at INSEAD (Institut Européen d'Administration des Affaires), and Hubert Gatignon, assistant professor of marketing at the University of Pennsylvania, this simulation exercise has been used by business schools in the United States and Europe since the late '70s.

Recently redesigned for microcomputer use, and therefore easier to use, MARKSTRAT has now become a management-training tool for several companies anxious to position their products more effectively. Users include Digital Equipment Corp., a subsidiary of Digital Equipment Co. of the United States; Ciba-Geigy SA, the Swiss chemical company; Nestlé SA, the Swiss food-processing company; Reckitt & Colman PLC, the British food and home-care-products company, and General Electric Co. of the United States.

"What people are finding is that competitors are no longer passive or reactive, they are getting anticipatory," said Mark Spelman, one of the seminar leaders and managing director of STRAT-X, the small French consulting concern set up to market MARKSTRAT and that specializes in strategic-management software and services. "Very often you could be all right if your competitors were passive or reactive. But it's a different ball game once they start anticipating each others' moves," he added.

The cost of a weekly seminar can reach \$30,000, depending on the number of managers involved. At present, MARKSTRAT can only be "played" in seminars, but STRAT-X is developing software that would enable managers to play the game on their own personal computers.

This is not a simple video game. MARKSTRAT is a complex and sophisticated strategic simulation exercise played over five harrowing, 14-hour days in which five teams each representing a company are pitted against each other.

The MARKSTRAT world is tough. Each company is given two brands to position in the market during an eight-year period. Among the many options available to them, teams can buy consumer market-research studies, spend on R&D to try to improve their product, invest in a new product, or advertise. But there are no easy choices. Nor are there simple correlations in which, for instance, sales automatically rise when prices are cut. In the game, companies face budgetary constraints: It costs valuable time to get more money from headquarters. Your R&D department may refuse to develop the product you've asked for because it's unrealistic or too expensive. You have the option of burning the old product or selling it to a developing country. You are not going to be able to reposition your product — appeal to a wider segment of the market or to a different group of consumers — only through advertising because consumers will have already perceived the product in a certain way.

"If you try to reposition a Rolls-Royce, you're going to find it very hard to do anything significant with advertising," said Mr. Spelman. The car, he maintains, will always have a certain image with the public.

The companies face strong consumer unions. "Ralph Nader and his gang have been working very hard in the MARKSTRAT world," said Mr. Spelman. Mr. Nader is a U.S. consumer advocate. The companies also face bothersome governments that can impose price controls or come down on a team for breaking antitrust regulations.

Common mistakes by teams include going berserk at the beginning of the game and overspending, drastically cutting prices to try to gain market share or misreading the consumer and not repositioning their products properly. The penalty is fierce: The companies may go bust and they often do. But, in the MARKSTRAT world, the government will bail you out with loans. You can also play the game over and over again because there is no set formula to win. How your company does depends on the marketing strategies of the other four.

The game is played over five harrowing, 14-hour days and the penalties are tough.

Profits Narrow In U.S.

Quarterly Result Shows Sales Drop

By David A. Vise  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The growth of corporate profits slowed in the United States during third quarter as consumer demand flattened and imports surged, economists say. Corporate profits in the third quarter were 9 percent ahead of the quarter last year, following year-to-year gains of 45 percent and 28 percent in the first and second quarters, according to a survey of 900 large corporations by Business Week.

Sales in the quarter, about \$700 billion, fell compared with the previous quarter for the first time in almost two years. But economists did not find the news completely dismaying. The modest inflation rate means the quality of earnings in the quarter was good and that corporate cash flow remained strong.

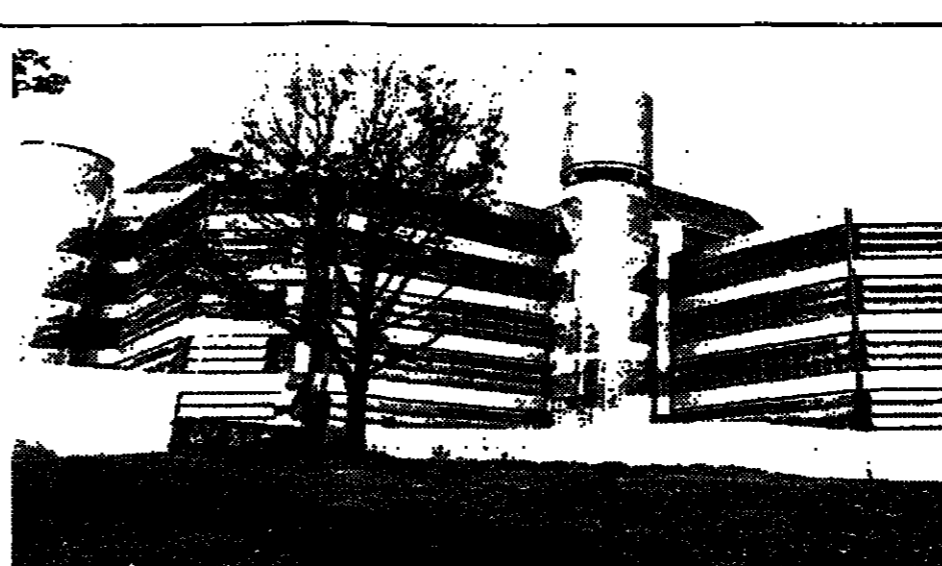
However, experts said that one factor that hurt profits was the inability of many corporations to pass along increased costs to consumers in the form of higher prices. This, they said, may continue to slow profit growth.

Many corporations were forced to discount merchandise to remain competitive, and as they cut prices more rapidly than they could reduce costs, profits were squeezed.

A surge in imports during the quarter, largely attributable to the strength of the dollar on foreign-exchange markets, continued to threaten several basic industries, economists said.

Economists said the brisk level of economic activity during the second half of 1983 made year-to-year profit increases more difficult for corporations, especially as the overall pace of the economic recovery moderates. Most economists expect small gains in profits to continue in this quarter and in 1985.

"The industries hardest hit by the increased competition from imports are the ones I worry about most, like steel, textiles, apparel, machinery and automobiles if the Japanese restraint on imports are significantly reduced," said Roger E. Brinner, chief economist at Data Resources Inc.



The Washington headquarters of Intelsat, the international communications consortium.

Intelsat's Lonely Orbit Threatened By Space-Invasive Competitors

By Reginald Stuart  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — On a hillside facing Connecticut a few miles from the White House, construction workers are building one of the most visually striking projects on the city's changing skyline. It is a \$30-million headquarters for Intelsat, the organization of 108 governments that runs the only worldwide satellite communications system.

The Intelsat project, an assemblage of 10 four- and five-story buildings of glass and steel woven together with cylindrical-shaped glass stairwells, makes an optimistic architectural statement about technology and the future. But just as construction is approaching completion, Intelsat is facing financial uncertainties.

The same rapid advances of technology that combined with a trend toward deregulation to hasten the breakup of the Bell System, threaten to end Intelsat's 20-year near-monopoly on international satellite communications.

The organization, through a globe-encircling network of satellites and ground stations, carries 60 percent of all international telephone calls and nearly all intercontinental television transmissions. But now, four U.S.-based companies want to launch satellites to compete with Intelsat for transatlantic business, the busiest segment of Intelsat's network. Two others want to carry traffic between North and South America.

Moreover, by 1988, Intelsat will face competition from a transatlantic fiber-optic cable that will offer high-volume, low-cost telephone, data and video transmissions.

The Federal Communications Commission had delayed action on the application from the private satellite companies pending a White House policy statement on direct competition with Intelsat. Now that the presidential election has returned Ronald Reagan for a second term, industry experts

expect an affirmative answer. Mark S. Fowler, the FCC chairman, has indicated that he favors such competition. Intelsat, however, argues that it would have to raise rates to offset loss of traffic and that the pain would be greatest for poor countries.

"Intelsat is marching the poor in front of them so they can sustain an unsustainable monopoly in face of this American process," said Thomas K. McKnight, president of Orion Satellite Corp., one of the six would-be competitors. "There is never any merit for monopoly, particularly one that is controlled by foreigners. It only invites mischief," he added.

Citing the existence of regional government-run systems and proposals in Europe for private ventures, the Americans say the Intelsat monopoly already is a thing of the past. They say they are just trying to get into the game ahead of private satellite companies from other nations.

Mr. McKnight said that his company and others were not trying to run Intelsat out of business but that there was plenty for everyone. "We just feel there are business customers who want alternatives and deserve them," he said.

This all comes as Intelsat is bracing itself for the competitive squeeze expected in mid-1988 when the eighth transatlantic seabed cable between North America and Europe begins operating, vastly expanding communications opportunities between the two continents.

The North Atlantic market currently accounts for 40 percent of Intelsat's traffic, or \$180 million of projected 1984 revenues of \$450 million. TAT-8, as the proposed project is known, will be the first transatlantic fiber-optic cable. It will be able to handle 37,000 voice, video and data transmissions simultaneously, four times more than the TAT-7 cable, which went into service in July 1983. The cable project is backed by a group of 29

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 3)

Unilever Profit Increased 25% In 3d Quarter

By Lynne Curry  
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Unilever PLC and NV, the British-Dutch maker of detergents, foods and personal products, reported Tuesday that net rose 25 percent to £133 million (\$167.5 million) from £106 million a year earlier.

Sales during the period, which ended Sept. 30, increased 10 percent to £3.7 billion from £3.37 billion.

Pretax profit in the quarter rose 8 percent to £23 million from £21 million a year earlier. Nine-month net rose 21 percent to £359 million from £296 million in the corresponding period last year, on sales up 12 percent to £11.03 billion from £9.88 billion.

On a pretax basis, nine-month profit rose 13 percent to £674 million from £596 million.

The results were slightly below market expectations. Shares of Unilever PLC, the British arm, closed on the London Stock Exchange at 10.60 pence a share, down 20 pence from Monday. Shares of Unilever NV, the Dutch arm, closed at 305 guilders on the Amsterdam Stock

Exchange, up slightly from the opening price of 304 guilders.

Unilever said its profits in North America declined because of new product investment in its subsidiary, Lever Brothers, and difficult conditions in the tea market.

The profits of another subsidiary, National Starch, also lost momentum as the recovery of the U.S. economy slowed, according to David Lang, an analyst Henderson Crosthwaite & Co., a London stockbrokerage.

In Europe, the company posted lower results in edible fat and ice cream operations. Analysts said bad weather affected ice cream sales, while the downturn in edible oil and margarine was sharper than expected because of competition.

Unilever said its animal-feed companies had been adversely affected by European Community measures to reduce milk production.

Analysts noted that detergent sales were generally flat and faced a tough time in Britain and West Germany, although there was improvement in Italy and France.

Fannie Mae to Try to Raise \$2 Billion a Year in Europe

Reuters

LONDON — The Federal National Mortgage Association plans to raise as much as \$2 billion a year in the Euro market, the agency's chairman, David Maxwell, said Tuesday. He said the agency would tap the market about four times a year.

Despite some resistance to the initial offering of \$300 million in seven-year notes last week, Mr. Maxwell said the association, commonly known as Fannie Mae, was pleased with the outcome of the sale. He said the sale cost it about 18 basis points less than a comparable sale in the United States. (A basis point is one hundredth of one percent point.)

Credit Suisse First Boston Ltd., the lead manager for the issue, estimated that between 66 and 80 percent of the paper had been placed with investors. Mr. Maxwell also said he was optimistic that the U.S. Treasury would relax the regulations covering these sales to attract more individual buyers of the paper. Speaking at a press conference, Mr. Maxwell said the absence of participation among individual investors in the sale was disappointing, but that institutional interest was good. He said individuals are still hesitant about the way these issues are targeted for foreign investors. The Fannie Mae issue, like that of the U.S. Treasury a year earlier, was sold in a specially registered form that requires documentation that the owner is not a U.S. citizen or resident.

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Stoltenberg Maintains Flick Affair Is Not Endangering New Investment

By John Tagliabue  
New York Times Service

BONN — Gerhard Stoltenberg, the finance minister of West Germany, says that the investigations now under way into business contributions to political parties are arousing "emotions of anti-capitalism" and a "general suspicion toward business" in West Germany.

Many businessmen are also dismayed. Mr. Stoltenberg acknowledged in an interview last week, because of allegations surrounding the Bonn government of Chancellor Helmut Kohl.

But the finance minister added: "I do not see that this endangers the willingness of businesses to invest, nor does it endanger the government's ability to act."

The investigations have centered on allegations of bribery, tax evasion and influence peddling involving the giant Flick industrial group. The company has denied any wrongdoing, but several major political figures have already been implicated in the scandal, including the former economics minister, Otto Lambsdorff, who resigned last June.

Since Mr. Lambsdorff's departure, Mr. Stoltenberg has shouldered an even larger burden of economic-policy-making for the government. He has chosen to pursue strict

anti-inflationary monetary policies, linked to severe budget austerity, intended to uncouple the West German economy from the troubling effects of U.S. currency exchange and interest rate movements.

Though European leaders have often criticized U.S. deficits, expressing the view that U.S. fiscal and monetary policy was responsible for many of Europe's economic ills, Mr. Stoltenberg has rarely chided Washington.

But the finance minister, speaking less than a week after President Ronald Reagan's re-election, called on the administration and Congress to act quickly to "drastically reduce the deficit" in the U.S. budget and current account.

"Only so," he added, "can a soft landing be assured in the United States."

While West Germany might insulate its economy from the effects of slowed growth in the United States in coming months, he said, it would be powerless to stem the effects of stagnation or renewed recession on German business growth. West German businesses have profited from the U.S. recovery and the heightened value of the dollar against the Deutsche mark, which makes West German prod-

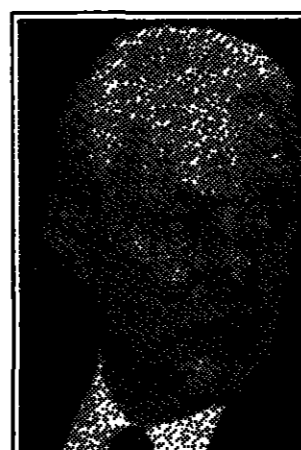
ucts less expensive for U.S. customers.

For 1985, some economists at the West German central bank and in industrial organizations expect growth of as much as 3 percent, after adjustment for inflation.

Mr. Stoltenberg predicted 2.5-percent growth, assuming continued willingness by labor unions to accept moderate wage increases; willingness by businessmen to reinvest a large chunk of increased earnings in production, and U.S. success in controlling its budget deficits without tilting the American economy into recession.

Still, his estimate is higher than that made by the five leading West German economic research institutes. In a semiannual report last month, the institutes predicted that real economic growth would slow to about 2 percent in 1985, from 2.5 percent this year. They called for more decisive government action, including early tax relief for corporations.

Mr. Stoltenberg, however, called the appeal for tax relief unrealistic. The core of West Germany's plans to stimulate the economy, he said, continued to lie in budget austerity, with government spending policies coordinated with the anti-inflation-



Gerhard Stoltenberg

ary monetary policy of the Bundesbank, the independent central bank.

Defending his policies, he said government spending cuts would make possible a drop in net government borrowing to \$8.5 billion in 1985, from more than \$12.5 billion in 1982.

But with unemployment stuck at about 2.3 million workers, or 8.6 percent of the labor force, Mr. Stoltenberg conceded that the government placed more emphasis on "flanking measures" to stimulate business activity and create jobs. These measures include tax reform, relaxation of the country's hiring-and-firing regulations and privatization of nationalized industries.

Currency Rates

Late interbank rates on Nov. 13, excluding fees.

Official fixings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Milan, Paris. New York rates at 4 P.M. EDT.

	\$	£	D.M.	F.F.	Y.F.	Y.F.	Y.F.	Y.F.
Amsterdam	3.205	4.217	112.755	24.735	0.189	5.577	127.08	117.43
Brussels	59.23	75.45	20.2215	6.59	3.295	17.9415	34.875	34.89
Frankfurt	2.927	3.74	114.09	22.59	1.485	88.49	4.97	121.44
London (b)	1.2248	3.7402	114.094	22.5974	4.2177	75.44	3.8749	304.06
Milan	1.624.00	2.302.20	422.49	303.14	—	552.30	30.846	757.95
New York (c)	1.2085	2.9403	9.0875	1.848.00	—	59.75	2.434	311.15
Paris	8.907	11.491	207.00	4.922	0.189	77.24	15.116	37.48
Tokyo	240.65	305.64	81.87	26.68	13.18	72.57	405.39	99.73
Zurich	2.409	3.0785	82.25	26.795	0.121	71.92	4.0678	1.004
1 ECU	0.7401	0.5947	2.2311	6.85	1.2914	2.5169	45.156	1.852
1 SDR	1.00818	0.79755	2.7997	9.1457	N.C.	3.2393	42.284	2.4413

Dollar Values								
	Currency	Per U.S.	Currency	Per U.S.	Currency	Per U.S.	Currency	
8.801	Australian \$	1.1614	Irish £	0.7852	0.6465	Singapore S	2.1425	
3.046	Australian schilling	20.85	0.0019	Irish schilling	36.40	0.0012	S. African rand	1.2841
3.046	Belgian franc	59.23	3.295	Israeli dinar	0.2004	0.0012	S. Korean won	914.50
3.046	Canadian \$	1.2146	0.175	Malay, ringgit	2.35	0.0041	Spain, peseta	164.93
10.045	Danish krone	10.5675	0.1169	Norw. krone	8.525	0.1163	Swed. krona	6.4625
31.627	French mark	6.4645	0.094	Phil. peso	20.05	0.0025	Taiwan \$	36.825
31.627	Greek drachma	122.39	0.0064	Port. escudo	156.781	0.0073	Thai baht	36.825
31.627	Home Kona \$	7.8255	0.2889	Saudi riyal	2.46	0.0022	U.A.E. dirham	3.671

(a) Sterling; (b) 1984 11.50; (c) Commercial franc; (d) Amounts needed to buy one pound; (e) Amounts needed to buy one dollar; (f) Units of 100; (g) Units of 1,000; (h) Units of 10,000; N.C., not quoted; N.A., not available.

Interest Rates

Eurocurrency Deposits

1M.	3M.	6M.	9M.	12M.	15M.	18M.	21M.	24M.	30M.
1M.	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75
3M.	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75
6M.	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75
9M.	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75
12M.	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75

Asian Dollar Rates

1 mo.	3 mos.	6 mos.	9 mos.	12 mos.	15 mos.	18 mos.	21 mos.	24 mos.	30 mos.
1 mo.	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75
3 mos.	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75
6 mos.	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75
9 mos.	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75
12 mos.	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75

Key Money Rates

United States	Close	Prev.	Britain	Close	Prev.
Discount Rate	9	9	Bank Base Rate	10	10
Federal Funds	9 1/2	9 1/2	Call Money	10 1/2	10 1/2
Prime Rate	11 1/2	11 1/2	91-day Treasury Bill	9 5/16	9 5/16
Banker Loan Rate	10 1/2	10 1/2	3-month interbank	9 1/2	9 1/2
Comm. Paper, 30-179 days	9 1/2	9 1/2	Japan		
3-month Treasury Bill	8 1/2	8 1/2	Discount Rate	5	5
6-month Treasury Bill	8 1/2	8 1/2	Call Money	6 1/16	6 1/16
CD's 30-90 days	8 1/2	8 1/2	90-day interbank	6 5/16	6 5/16
CD's 90-180 days	8 1/2	8 1/2			

Gold Prices

London	Close	Prev.	A.M.	P.M.	Close
London	550	550			
Overseas Rate	540	540			
One Month Interbank	570	570			
3 Month Interbank	600	600			
6 Month Interbank	630	630			
France					
Intervention Rate	11	11			
Call Money	11 1/2	11 1/2			
One-month interbank	10 1/2	10 1/2			
3-month interbank	11	11			
6-month interbank	11 1/2	11 1/2			

Sources: Commercial Bank of Tokyo; Reuters.

TAPMAN

MANAGED COMMODITY ACCOUNT







## U.S. Futures Nov. 13

Grains	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
WHEAT (CBOT)	140.00	140.00	140.00	140.00	0.00
WHEAT (KCBT)	140.00	140.00	140.00	140.00	0.00
WHEAT (MKT)	140.00	140.00	140.00	140.00	0.00
WHEAT (MKT)	140.00	140.00	140.00	140.00	0.00
WHEAT (MKT)	140.00	140.00	140.00	140.00	0.00

Metals	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COPPER (COMEX)	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	0.00
SILVER (COMEX)	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	0.00
PLATINUM (NYMEX)	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	0.00
PALLADIUM (NYMEX)	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	0.00
GOLD (COMEX)	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	0.00

Financial	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
U.S. TREASURY BOND (CBOT)	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	0.00
U.S. TREASURY BOND (CBOT)	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	0.00
U.S. TREASURY BOND (CBOT)	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	0.00
U.S. TREASURY BOND (CBOT)	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	0.00
U.S. TREASURY BOND (CBOT)	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	0.00

Stock Indexes	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
DOW JONES	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	0.00
NYSE	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	0.00
NASDAQ	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	0.00
NYSE	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	0.00
NYSE	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	0.00

Commodity Indexes	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
CRUDE OIL (NYMEX)	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	0.00
CRUDE OIL (NYMEX)	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	0.00
CRUDE OIL (NYMEX)	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	0.00
CRUDE OIL (NYMEX)	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	0.00
CRUDE OIL (NYMEX)	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	0.00

Dividends Nov. 13	Company	Per Amt Pay Rec
AT&T	1.50	1.50
IBM	1.50	1.50
GE	1.50	1.50
IBM	1.50	1.50
IBM	1.50	1.50

London Commodities Nov. 13	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SUGAR	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	0.00
COFFEE	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	0.00
COCA	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	0.00
COFFEE	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	0.00
COFFEE	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	0.00

Paris Commodities Nov. 13	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SUGAR	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	0.00
COFFEE	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	0.00
COCA	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	0.00
COFFEE	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	0.00
COFFEE	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	0.00

Asian Commodities Nov. 13	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SUGAR	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	0.00
COFFEE	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	0.00
COCA	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	0.00
COFFEE	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	0.00
COFFEE	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	0.00

Cash Prices Nov. 13	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SUGAR	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	0.00
COFFEE	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	0.00
COCA	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	0.00
COFFEE	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	0.00
COFFEE	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	0.00

DM Futures Options Nov. 12	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SUGAR	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	0.00
COFFEE	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	0.00
COCA	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	0.00
COFFEE	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	0.00
COFFEE	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	0.00

London Metals Nov. 13	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SUGAR	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	0.00
COFFEE	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	0.00
COCA	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	0.00
COFFEE	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	0.00
COFFEE	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	0.00

S&P 100 Index Options Nov. 13	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SUGAR	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	0.00
COFFEE	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	0.00
COCA	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	0.00
COFFEE	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	0.00
COFFEE	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	0.00

DM Futures Options Nov. 12	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SUGAR	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	0.00
COFFEE	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	0.00
COCA	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	0.00
COFFEE	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	0.00
COFFEE	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	0.00

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SUGAR	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	0.00
COFFEE	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	0.00
COCA	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	0.00
COFFEE	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	0.00
COFFEE	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	0.00

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COFFEE	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	0.00
COCA	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	0.00
COFFEE	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	0.00
COFFEE	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	0.00

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COFFEE	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	0.00
COCA	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	0.00
COFFEE	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	0.00
COFFEE	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	0.00

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SUGAR	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	0.00
COFFEE	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	0.00
COCA	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	0.00
COFFEE	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	0.00
COFFEE	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	0.00

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COFFEE	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	0.00
COCA	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	0.00
COFFEE	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	0.00
COFFEE	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	0.00

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## SPORTS

## Another Night of the Long Knives



England international Peter Withe: At 33, still a roaring lion.

**International Herald Tribune**  
LONDON — The president was right. "We ain't seen nothing yet."

Anyone who dismisses soccer's unacceptably violent urge, with the dozen or more players ordered off in Europe last Wednesday, lives in Cloud-Cuckoo-Land. This week's stakes are higher, as will be boots and fists unless refereeing becomes an art transformed.

Nobody seems above gun law. Last week, on the day we lauded Kenny Dalglish as a model of restraint under pressure, he got himself sent off for doing on the pitch what hoodlums do off it.

Dalglish was fouled from behind, which probably has happened in most of his 65 European matches for Celtic and Liverpool and in his 95 internationals for Scotland. He was shown the red card for the first time, after going for an assailant's throat in a Champions' Cup match.

In times past, Dalglish would have found the moment to exact cold retribution; his explanation for brawling last week was that Benfica defender Pictet had trodden on him and then head-butted him.

Whatever the provocation, the referee had no option other than to eject both. But he would no more have punished the initial villainous kick than did another ref, in London, who smiled benignly after Tottenham's Graham Roberts had cynically hacked Brugse's Jan Cuijlen out of a UEFA Cup match.

When it comes to the snide, systematic destruction of an opponent's skill, referees also seldom say anything. So-called hard men, paid to brutalize the game, will be sent out to perform during seven World Cup qualifying games on Wednesday—Austria vs. the Netherlands, Denmark vs. Ireland, Northern Ireland vs. Finland, Portugal vs. Sweden, Scotland vs. Spain, Turkey vs. England and Wales vs. Iceland—followed on Saturday by Luxembourg vs. East Germany and Cyprus vs. Hungary.

Some of those games take soccer into volatile cities. For over a year, the long knives have been sharpened in anticipation of England's visit to Istanbul and Spain's to Glasgow.

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Two months ago the English openly accused the Turks of deception. "We will be on our guard," said Manager Bobby Robson, "against any last-minute switch of venue from Istanbul. We will check our hotel and training arrangements because after what just happened, I feel cheated."

Following normal "spying" procedure, Robson arranged to see Turkey play the Soviet Union. The Turks informed London that the match was cancelled, and then secretly played at another venue.

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Nevertheless, Robson all but crowed with delight. From what he saw, Turkey, despite losing £150,000 (about \$190,000) for guidance from former West German national coach Jupp Derwall, was disorganized and ripe to be trounced by the aerial power of Mark Hateley.

Hateley, dubbed Atila Hateley after his towering form with AC Milan, was written up as England's new god after scoring twice in a 5-0 thrashing of Finland. "We had no chance in the air," admitted Finnish defender Aki Laitinen, "and Turkey will have even less. The goalkeeper is weak and the back four jittery."

Perhaps things were too neatly stacked. Hateley, as was bound to happen, has been spiked by the Italian boot. Turin sweeper Giovanni Francini caught him with what Hateley says was a fair tackle on Sunday, but the rearranged anatomy of Hateley's right knee rules him out for the next two months.

Still, England has taken out of football a replacement who, at 33, gives a fair impression of the roaring lion. "At my age," says Peter Withe, "you don't just savor international. You savor every match." And England, assuming nothing falls in its route to the stadium, seems to think it needs only bang the ball to old Pete to cut Turkey cold.

Meanwhile, over in Glasgow, the Scots are acutely aware of the dan-

ger of infamous Spanish boots—not to mention falling glass. A bottle thrown from the terraces during last week's Cup Winners' Cup match between Celtic and Rapid Vienna could yet have serious repercussions.

UEFA will decide Thursday whether to nullify Celtic's victory, which was made and marred in the 72nd minute when Tommy Burns scored the winner. He clashed with defender Richard Kienast with his elbow; when the Austrian thumped him, the terrace lou's bottle struck Rapid substitute Rudi Weinholzer.

Just the time, one would have thought, for the Spanish kings of cynicism to arrive in Glasgow. The fiery Burns will not be on Scotland's team, but Dalglish presumably will be, and so will Graeme Souness, currently earning a tough reputation even in the Italian League.

Elsewhere it may take more than earplugs and ankle protectors to enjoy your soccer. Some may be wise to watch their backs, their minds, even their integrity.

Kees Rijvers, having struggled to rebuild a youthful Dutch team, is removed now that the disciplinary wanderer Rinus Michels is back. Michels will manage a Netherlands challenge in the hard, pragmatic duel against Austria in Vienna.

Denmark, aware that no one takes it lightly any more, must recover from defeat in Switzerland to see off the Southern Irish for whom Liam Brady and Kevin Steady are extraordinarily creative.

Revenge motivates Wales—with Ian Rush fit to partner Manchester United's Mark Hughes—against Ireland. But over half the Icelandic force that beat Wales in Reykjavik are absent because of injuries on duty for West German clubs.

Northern Ireland expects the intimidating Belfast atmosphere to overawe the Finns, who beat them two months ago, and Sweden, despite playing away, hopes the Portuguese are susceptible to a little hypnosis.

The Swedes dominated Portugal at home, yet lost. Now they appeal to Torbjorn Nilsson, 30, to deploy his cunning goal-scoring art after withdrawing three years ago. A Norwegian psychologist, Professor Willy Rallio, has since worked on the sensitive striker.

The Hungarians have other influences. Their newly revised na-

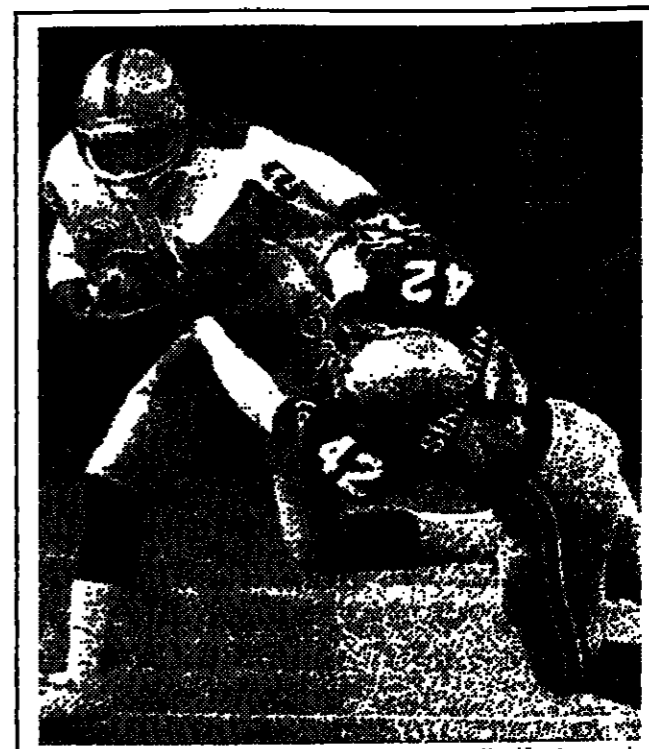
tional squad, overcoming first Austria and then the Netherlands after poor starts, has only the Cypriots to overcome in Limassol.

Even so, the world's wise manager Gyorgy Mezey insists on Tibor Nyilasi. Antal Nagy and Jozsef Varga on his team. Nyilasi is not universally popular after crossing into Austria to earn Western cash, and the other two are on probation after the match fixes for which others (national goalkeeper Atilla Kovacs among them) are banned for 10 years.

What sheltered lives some young capitalists lead. Everything in Turkey, for example, will surprise and perhaps change Stuart McCall. Until recently, this flame-haired 20-year-old was known only as Third Division Bradford City. But last week he received calls, 10 minutes apart, to play for Scotland's under-21s against Spain and for England's under-21s in Turkey.

"I had half an hour to choose," he says. "I was petrified, shaking. My parents are Scots and brought me up as a Scotland supporter, but I was born in Leeds and England seemed the sensible choice. I've never had a passport nor a decent suit, and this will be the longest I've been away from home."

The lad ain't seen nothing yet.



Marcus Allen, hauled down above by cornerback Keith Simpson after a 5-yard second-period gain, scored twice Monday night, but the Los Angeles Raiders were beaten by Seattle, 17-14. Quarterback Dave Krieg threw two third-quarter TD passes and nose tackle Joe Nash blocked Chris Bahr's 45-yard field goal try with 4:26 left to preserve the Seahawks' fifth consecutive NFL victory.

## Canadiens Beat Canucks

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**VANCOUVER**, British Columbia — The new-look Montreal Canadiens have an overall aim for 1984-85: winning games and restoring the franchise to its lofty position. They moved a small step closer to realizing that goal by ed-

## NHL FOCUS

ing the lowly Vancouver Canucks, 5-3, in Monday night's only National Hockey League game.

"We needed a victory badly to restore our confidence after the last two games [a tie and a loss], but now we're right back in there," said right wing Mark Hunter, who scored the eventual game-winner.

At 12:42 of the second period, Hunter's deflected shot, Mike McPhee's spot past goalie Frank Capezio.

Vancouver trimmed the deficit to 4-3 when Stan Smyl, who had assisted on two earlier goals, scored his sixth of the season at 17:07 of the middle period. The Canucks

pressed Montreal goalie Steve Penney with 12 shots in the last period, but came up empty.

The Canadiens last season discovered the importance of road victories, winning only 16 of 40 in the regular season but rebounding to take 4 of 5 in the playoffs. "It's important to be able to win on the road. We proved that last spring," said left wing Bobby Smith. "We were really hopeful we could pick up where we left off, and I think that's exactly what we've done. We're playing a defensive style of hockey now, mainly because we really don't have a 60-goal scorer in our lineup this season."

Coch Jacques Lemaire's formula for pushing his 9-3-2 club to the top of the Adams Division has been to make sure every player knows his assignment. "Last season I felt the guys were talking but they didn't know what their jobs were," he said. "Between periods and after games I take notes — I explain when they've done well and when they've slowed down." (UPI, AP)

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## Oilers Justify Swaggering Style

By Lawrie Mifflin

**NEW YORK** — They had a reputation around the National Hockey League as cocky rogues, overly self-impressed with everything from their skills to their clothes. The Edmonton Oilers were seen as being easy to airline stewardesses and snug to opponents, the team always cruising confidently into town and — until this year — the team that always got its comeuppance in the playoffs.

Now they are the Stanley Cup champions. They can finally justify their swagger. And they seem more confident than ever on the ice: last week they set the NHL record for the longest unbeaten streak at the start of the season, 15 games (12-0-3). The streak ended Sunday night with a 7-5 loss to Philadelphia.

Yet despite the cup rings on their fingers, the Oilers' arrogance seems to have mellowed. It's as if the title brought with it a stylish but conservative three-piece suit, instead of the latest leather jacket and flashy jeans. The Oilers are tending down their image to that of a champion.

"I think we're older and more mature now," said Paul Coffey, the team's star defenseman. "And I think we were very, very fortunate to play the New York Islanders in the finals the last two years, because we learned a whole lot from them."

"You learn by playing a great team. I'm talking about character things, not hockey technique. We learned a lot about how to play as a team, how to play hard every game, how to play under adversity. When we won the first game of the finals, 1-0, on Long Island and then lost the second game, 6-1, everyone thought we'd fold up. But we

pulled together stronger than ever. That's something we had to learn."

The previous season, the Islanders swept the Oilers, 4-0, in the cup final series, and the season before Edmonton had an equally educational experience when it finished first in its conference but lost to lowly Los Angeles in the playoffs' opening round. "One of the best things that ever happened to that franchise was losing to Los Angeles," said Coffey. "We learned never to take any team lightly."

Another thing they had to learn, before they could win it all, was how to improve their defensive play. Built around Wayne Gretzky, the most prolific scorer the league had ever seen, the Oilers often seemed interested only in the offense side of the ice. But this season they led the league in defense for the first month — a notion that would have seemed laughable this time last season. Although their goals have bailed them out a few times, the Oilers generally have paid more attention to their defensive zone.

Coffey certainly was doing so last year, although he scored more points — 126 on 40 goals and 86 assists in 80 games — than any defenseman ever except Bobby Orr and finished second to Gretzky, who had 205, in the league scoring race. Significantly, he also finished second among defensemen in plus-minus, the statistic measuring how often a player is on ice for his team's goals compared to the opposition's. Coffey was plus-52 (the Islanders' Denis Potvin was a league-high plus-55).

Still, Coffey did not win the Norris Trophy as the league's top defenseman — Washington's Rod Langway did — and didn't even

make the first all-star team (Langway and Ray Bourque of Boston did; Coffey and Potvin were voted to the second team). "I was a little upset that people were still saying I couldn't play defense," he admits. "It seems like just because I got a lot of points, they said that."

Like his team, Coffey had a reputation that was difficult to shake — an offense-minded defenseman playing for the offense-minded Oilers. The team's depth in talented scorers tends to overshadow all else; Edmonton had five men in the top 13 in scoring last season.

With that kind of offense, and with a defense featuring Coffey, Charlie Huddy and Kevin Lowe (fifth and eighth, respectively, among defensemen in plus-minus last season), Glen Sather, the coach and general manager, had little reason to make changes. But he did tinker.

In June, he traded Ken Linseman, a feisty center who did not always pay attention to checking, for Boston left wing Mike Krushelnyski, a strapping 6 feet 2 inches and 200 pounds (187 meters, 90.7 kilograms). Although Krushelnyski scored a respectable 25 goals in 60 games last season, his biggest asset for Edmonton is adding muscle and checking power to Gretzky's line, which has the high-scoring Jari Kurri on the right side.

"The main difference in the Oilers this year," said David Poole, Washington's general manager, "is that they're two years older than when they first began their serious run at the Stanley Cup, so the players have the maturity and the knowledge to play more than one style of hockey. They've set their goal to be one of the best defensive



Glen Sather

teams in the league, and they're pursuing it."

Gretzky, for one, only hopes it doesn't mean sacrificing too much of that precious offense. "Sure, we want to cut down on bad goals, but we're still not playing the way we can offensively. We've got to remember we won the Stanley Cup by scoring goals."

Many think they will continue to win for some years. The Oilers' average age, 25.7, falls into the middle of the NHL ranks, but the young players are complemented by some veterans as 33-year-old Willy Lindstrom, 32-year-old Jaroslav Pospisil, and 29-year-old Pat Hughes, Lee Fogolin and Pat Martini.

"Our good players are good young players," said Sather. Gretzky, Coffey and Mark Messier are 23; Kurri, Glen Anderson, Krushelnyski and goalie Andy Moos are 24; Grant Fuhr, the goalkeeper who anchored them in the cup finals last spring, is 22.

In hockey, unlike most other sports, the last decade has seen teams dominate for years at a time. The last time a team won the Stanley Cup just once was Montreal in 1972-73, ending a span of four years in which they and Boston took turns winning. After that, the Flyers won twice, Montreal four times and the Islanders four times.

"I'm a big believer that hockey is the ultimate team game," said Poole. "It takes a few years of a group of players working together before they can be called a team in the purest context. It took Philadelphia several years, and then they won it twice, and the Islanders threatened a few times before they won it. Now it's the Oilers' turn. They're a team, and they're young enough to sustain it."

Sather seems leery. "Dynasty's just a catchword. It doesn't exist," he said. "Or could you say we're a one-year dynasty?"

Right now, yes.

## SCOREBOARD

## Basketball

## NBA Leaders

TEAM	OFFENSE	PL	PTS	AVG
Danvers	8	1025	111	13.8
Portland	9	1108	123.1	15.4
Boston	4	723	122.3	15.3
L.A. Lakers	118	118	118.5	14.6
San Antonio	8	943	117.9	14.5
Philadelphia	6	780	116.7	14.3
Detroit	8	728	116.0	14.2
Phoenix	7	715	114.4	14.1
Chicago	8	714	114.3	14.1
Golden State	8	701	112.4	13.8
New York	8	699	112.4	13.8
Atlanta	8	690	111.3	13.7
Phoenix	8	685	110.6	13.6
Indiana	7	749	109.9	13.5
Houston	7	745	109.8	13.5
New Jersey	8	643	107.7	13.3
Kansas City	7	728	105.4	13.1
Cleveland	8	623	102.9	12.7
Dallas	9	724	102.7	12.6
L.A. Clippers	8	613	100.4	12.3
Washington	9	671	99.8	12.2
Seattle	8	760	95.0	11.8

## NBA Standings

## EASTERN CONFERENCE

## Atlantic Division

## W L Pct GB

## Boston 11 10 53.3 1/2

## Philadelphia 10 11 45.5 3/2

## Washington 10 11 45.5 3/2

## New York 9 12 42.9 4 1/2

## New Jersey 8 13 38.5 5 1/2

## Detroit 8 13 38.5 5 1/2

## Chicago 8 13 38.5 5 1/2

## Milwaukee 7 14 35.7 6 1/2

## Indiana 7 14 35.7 6 1/2

## Cleveland 7 14 35.7 6 1/2

## Pittsburgh 6 15 31.8 7 1/2

## New York 5 16 23.8 8 1/2

## Boston 4 17 19.0 9 1/2

## Detroit 4 17 19.0 9 1/2

## Chicago 4 17 19.0 9 1/2

## Milwaukee 3 18 15.4 10 1/2

## Indiana 3 18 15.4 10 1/2

## Cleveland 3 18 15.4 10 1/2

## Pittsburgh 2 19 11.9 11 1/2

## New York 2 19 11.9 11 1/2

## Boston 2 19 11.9 11 1/2

## Detroit 2 19 11.9 11 1/2

## Chicago 2 19 11.9 11 1/2

## Milwaukee 1 20 7.7 12 1/2

## Indiana 1 20 7.7 12 1/2

## Cleveland 1 20 7.7 12 1/2

## Pittsburgh 1 20 7.7 12 1/2

## New York 1 20 7.7 12 1/2

## Boston 1 20 7.7 12 1/2

## Detroit 1 20 7.7 12 1/2

## Chicago 1 20 7.7 12 1/2

## Milwaukee 0 21 0.0 13 1/2

## Indiana 0 21 0.0 13 1/2

## Cleveland 0 21 0.0 13 1/2

## Pittsburgh 0 21 0.0 13 1/2

## New York 0 21 0.0 13 1/2

## Boston 0 21 0.0 13 1/2

## Detroit 0 21 0.0 13 1/2

## Chicago 0 21 0.0 13 1/2

## NBA Standings

## WESTERN CONFERENCE

## Pacific Division

## W L Pct GB

## Portland 11 10 53.3 1/2

## L.A. Lakers 10 11 45.5 3/2

## Golden State 10 11 45.5 3/2

## Seattle 9 12 42.9 4 1/2

## Phoenix 8 13 38.5 5 1/2

## San Antonio 8 13 38.5 5 1/2

## Dallas 7 14 35.7 6 1/2

## Houston 7 14 35.7 6 1/2

## Utah 6 15 31.8 7 1/2

## Denver 6 15 31.8 7 1/2

## New Orleans 5 16 23.8 8 1/2

## Portland 5 16 23.8 8 1/2

## L.A. Lakers 4 17 19.0 9 1/2

## Golden State 4 17 19.0 9 1/2

## Seattle 4 17 19.0 9 1/2

## Phoenix 4 17 19.0 9 1/2

## San Antonio 4 17 19.0 9 1/2

## Dallas 4 17 19.0 9 1/2

## Houston 4 17 19.0 9 1/2

## Utah 4 17 19.0 9 1/2

## Denver 4 17 19.0 9 1/2

## New Orleans 4 17 19.0 9 1/2

## Portland 4 17 19.0 9 1/2

## L.A. Lakers 4 17 19.0 9 1/2

## Golden State 4 17 19.0 9 1/2

## Seattle 4 17 19.0 9 1/2

## Phoenix 4 17 19.0 9 1/2

## San Antonio 4 17 19.0 9 1/2

## Dallas 4 17 19.0 9

## OBSERVER

## Learning to Like Cuisine

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — One of the many delightful things we do in New York is eat cuisine. I recommend it to everybody.

When I first moved here I still ate food, even though people all around me were eating cuisine. In this I was trying to remain loyal to my roots back home, where my folks had eaten food for generations.

When I told them I was moving to New York, they took it hard. "I guess when you come back you won't be eating food any more," Aunt Phyllis said. "You'll be eating that there cuisine."

"Don't you believe it, Aunt Phyllis," I said. "You can take a boy out of the country, but you can't make him eat cuisine."

"Don't go up there talking like a hick," Aunt Phyllis said. "If you must spout clichés, at least get them right. That one goes, 'You can take a gentleman out of the country, but you can't take the country out of a gentleman.'"

Anyhow, I came to New York predisposed against cuisine. People would phone and say, "Will you come to dinner?" and I would say, "What are you going to serve?" and they'd say, "Just a little perfectly exquisite cuisine." And I'd say, "Thanks, but I've got something to do that night."

Naturally, I couldn't hold out forever. One night the people downstairs invited me in and served something I just couldn't get enough of. "What is this stuff?" I asked.

"Braised capers," came the answer. "That's what we call cuisine." I was hooked. If that was what cuisine tasted like, the folks back home could have their food. Before long I was just as excited about new cuisine developments as the most-hardened New Yorker.

When news came that Fénelon, the chef at Jete la Plume a Nez, had finally succeeded in producing a butterfly crepe that, when pierced with a knife, emitted dozens of brilliant little butterflies to share your feast, I stood in line like everybody else to experience the ultimate in what the newspaper intestinal supplements quickly dubbed "la cuisine de la cuisine."

I didn't even complain when the

butterflies ate almost all of my crepe before I could get a fork into it. Later I learned that's how this dish was supposed to work. The butterflies eat the crepe, then the diner eats the butterflies.

By the time I learned that, though, Fénelon had been arrested on a warrant obtained by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

I used to think it was silly having to eat things like chateaufort, foie gras, cervelat, tortellini, canard au fruit de mer, fromage au caraway seeds and beige strudel mit der Tür aufgemacht, schwein! But that was just because they were hard to pronounce, and the reason they were hard to pronounce, of course, was that they came from abroad.

They were imported, just like Japanese cars. I figured everything had to be imported or it couldn't qualify as real cuisine.

Now, of course, I know better. I can have a dozen New York cuisine veterans in to dinner and serve them rutabaga Wellington basted with ballpark mustard and every one of them will phone next day to get my recipe. This is because there also exists something called "la cuisine Americaine," which requires no imports whatever.

I am not saying that cuisine will be everybody's cup of tea. Or pound of salad sprinkled liberally with ground goat cheese. If I may shift to cuisine metaphor, what I do say, though, is that if you don't eat cuisine you're going to have a hard time making conversation in New York, because New Yorkers talk about their eating the way shellers and unless you can talk of some new trick for pampering intestines, you're not going to get much of an audience in New York.

Right now, for example, I am about to cook Imamman with pineapple slices and Moroccan oases, which, interestingly enough, is a dish that can be cooked successfully only over a bed of live coals on which two swamis have slept for a month of Sundays. First, however, the Imamman must be shaved with a straight razor, be stuffed with seared upshot springs and marinated overnight in . . .

New York Times Service

## 'Stranger Than Paradise': Offbeat America

By Paul Atranasio

Washington Post Service

NEW YORK — There is no experience in the movies like the collective discovery of a funny, luminous and real and utterly original new film by an anonymous viewer. A film like Jim Jarmusch's "Stranger Than Paradise."

Jarmusch recently entered the most important week of his life. The response to his film's premiere at the New York Film Festival would determine whether he would be mentioned in the same breath as Cinematic Biggies or whether he would be just another poster relegated to the East Village dumpster.

It was a week that would decide whether he would be able to work as a filmmaker full time, or whether he would go back to being a process server, poster hanger, free-lance film editor and usher at the St. Mark's Theater.

Jarmusch stood in the hallway of a cable television studio with John Lurie, one of the stars of the film, waiting to be interviewed for a program called "The New Tomorrow's Television Tonight." Jarmusch blends into the scene as much as a 31-year-old man with completely white hair can blend in. Tall and gaunt, he wears only black: black shirt, black trousers, black sneakers, black cotton sweater.

"I only know two people who even have cable TV," Jarmusch says, watching the monitor.

"I did 30 interviews in Cannes alone," he says. "And 10 around Europe. And 10 here. So 50. It's really starting to depress me. Especially when they say, 'What's your next project?' It's like, 'Sit up. It's none of your business. What's your next interview?'"

It's Jarmusch's turn in the studio. The camera starts to roll. The interviewer predicts "Stranger" will be "an offbeat hit."

"Now the movie's very stylistically inventive," he says. "It's in black and white."

Lurie and Jarmusch seem bored. A clip from the movie shows a funny, deadpan colloquy about TV dinners between a Hungarian girl and a down-and-out New York hustler.

The two men leave the studio; followed by the interviewer. He suggests to Jarmusch that his film is "New Wave."

"It's supposed to be anti-New Wave," Jarmusch demurs. "But it came across as New Wave," the interviewer insists. "We failed!" Jarmusch says, laughing.

Jarmusch lives on Prince Street in the East Village. One Tuesday, a pony-tailed reporter from Heavy Metal magazine scales the four flights to his apartment.

Jarmusch's girlfriend and a fellow New York University Film School product, Sara Driver, the producer of "Stranger Than Paradise," is on the phone. At the last minute, they have had to obtain rights to screen "Jay Hawk" and "Put a Spell on You" and the five-figure sum, in the context of "Stranger's" low budget — a little over \$100,000 — has given everyone a little last-minute acid stomach.

The apartment is as spare as the film. The Heavy Metal reporter sits on an automobile seat perched on a steel crate while Jarmusch, squats on the edge of a rocking chair.

The interviewer asks about the unique style of the film, each scene is composed of long takes (there is no editing within the scene) and the screen blacks out between scenes (like Samuel Beckett, whose mood pervades "Stranger Than Paradise," Jarmusch does as much with nothing as he does with something).

"I think the black spaces really are a contradiction," Jarmusch says. "Formally they form a separation."

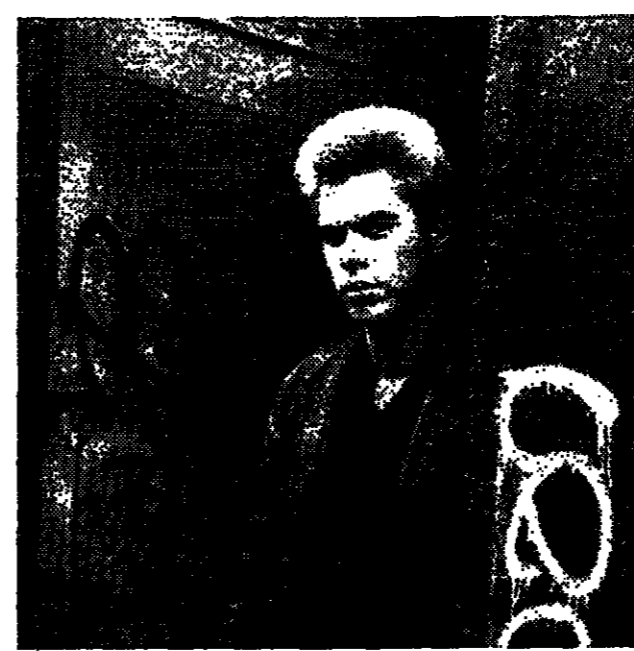
"Ummmmmm," says Heavy Metal.

But as the film progresses, they become interconnected instead of separated.

"Right," Jarmusch says. "Jarmusch has his unhappy childhood in Akron, Ohio, where his father worked for Goodyear and his mother, before her marriage, was the film critic for the Akron Beacon Journal. 'Every one I knew in Akron wanted to leave,' Jarmusch remembers.

Jarmusch left for Northwestern's journalism school, but something about the formulas of news writing rankled him, and after a semester he was at Columbia, studying literature.

Four years later he went downtown to New York University. He surfed in the swirling tides of New Wave rock 'n' roll, playing



Jim Jarmusch.

with a band called the Del-Bys.

"At that time everyone in New York had a band," Jarmusch recalls. "The idea was that you didn't have to be a virtuoso musician to have a band. The spirit was more important than having technical expertise, and that influenced a lot of filmmakers."

Jarmusch's other big influence at the time was the director Nicholas Ray ("Rebel Without a Cause"); Jarmusch became his assistant. "He said, 'If you want to make a film, you can make a film. Don't let anyone tell you it's impossible or that you have to have so much money.'"

"Stranger Than Paradise" is about a Hungarian girl who comes to the United States and ends up spending time with her cousin Willie, a two-bit grifter. It is as peculiarly American as "The Honeymooners," but it is shot in an ingenious style that Jarmusch says draws on such sources as the Japanese director Yasujiro Ozu, Italian neo-realism, the French Nouvelle Vague, the new German cinema, American B movies and horror flicks.

"I'm an American," Jarmusch says. "And while I feel that my film formally is very un-American, it's about America, and the

characters are very American. I think that's sort of what "Stranger Than Paradise" is about, that America is different than other places and there are different ways of thinking about America. I hope this film is a sort of bridge between being American but also having influences, especially formally, from world cinema, non-American cinema."

"Stranger" opened to spirited acclaim at Cannes; the audience applauded in the middle of the screening, and it won the Camera d'Or prize for best first feature film.

Later, Jarmusch is greeted by someone bearing the New York Times, with Vincent Canby's review. It begins:

"Jim Jarmusch's 'Stranger Than Paradise' looks as if it had been left on the windowsill too long. . . its images appear to have been aged by the sun and by general neglect until they've faded into a uniform shade of gray."

Jarmusch is depressed. He doesn't seem to realize that Canby has gone on to say this is "one of the most original, wonderfully oddball, independent American films to turn up . . . in years." Or that such a blurb ensures success. That his little film could gross millions. That his star is born.

## PEOPLE

## A Sobering Response

Dean Martin says that if he consumed as much alcohol as people said, "I would have been dead 30 years ago." "I don't drink that much. I will have a drink before dinner and nothing after," Martin said in a television interview. "I cannot drink after dinner." He added that he couldn't possibly do his shows while inebriated. "I think I'm drunk by the way I'm so jaded, so I let them think I'm drunk. It's OK with me. That's how I got where I am. So I'm not going to change an image."

Glamour magazine, in its December edition, salutes seven women for breakthroughs that the magazine says make 1985 easier for the rest of the female population. They are: Shirley Maclaine and Gloria Steinem, for turning 50 into something to look forward to; Jane Pauley, for returning to the "Today Show" after twins; Joan Benoit for her gold medal in the first Olympic marathon for women; Geraldine A. Ferraro, "the year's most public case in point that you don't have to choose between career and family"; Clara Peller, the ex-maniac who found fame with the one-liner "Where's the Beef?"; Cyndi Lauper, the first solo artist in 1984 with three consecutive hit singles in the Top 3 off a debut album.

George Burns has a simple rule for performing: "I don't do anything on stage that isn't 38 years old." Burns was born in 1896, the same year as the motion picture. "You can be 88 and be very attractive," he said. "A woman who's 50 should dress like she's 50. That's very attractive. If she dresses like she's 25, she'll look 75. I have lines that fit my mouth, so I'm not ashamed to say I do some risqué things, but I let the audience guess it."

Britain will honor Charlie Chaplin, Alfred Hitchcock, Vivien Leigh, David Niven and Peter Sellers, all of whom were born in Britain, on postage stamps next year as a celebration of the country's film industry.

Clare Boothe Luce, the first woman ambassador to a major foreign country and a former member

of Congress, has received the Raymond E. Baldwin Public Service Award. The award is given by the University of Bridgeport School of Law in the name of Baldwin, a former state representative, governor, U.S. senator and state chief justice in Connecticut. Luce, 81, was ambassador to Italy and was the modern American theater's most successful woman dramatist.

A federal grand jury investigation of Antoni Gronowicz, author of a book about Pope John Paul II that was withdrawn by its publisher as fraudulent, is an encroachment on free expression, the American Civil Liberties Union and a group of prominent writers charge. The Authors League of America and the Philadelphia branch of the civil liberties union issued a joint statement protesting a subpoena issued for Gronowicz and documents for his book, "God's Broker." "It is not the function of the U.S. government or its grand juries to investigate the accuracy of books or other media of expression," the statement said. Gronowicz claims the book is based on interviews with the Pope. Vatican officials deny the interviews took place.

During a recent concert in Temple, Arizona, Bruce Springsteen made an impassioned plea for donations to the People's Clinic, which serves copper workers who have been striking at Phelps Dodge Corp. in Temple for 17 months. Officials said about \$500 was raised. The rock star contributed \$10,000. Dr. Jorge O'Leary, who heads the clinic, said he would use some of the donations to buy an X-ray machine and give the rest to the city's food bank.

A foundation named in honor of the late Princess Grace of Monaco has named the winners of its first nine U.S. theatrical and dance scholarships. The winners included eight Americans and one Chinese. Ramsheng Ying, 23, who is studying with the New York City Ballet. The ceremony was attended by two of Princess Grace's children, Prince Albert and Princess Stephanie, and by a representative of the British pop singer Elton John, who said he was giving the foundation \$50,000.

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